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Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

...special Washington dispatch of ...evening brings the important news ...large rebel detachment has moved ...Manassas Junction to reinforce Gen. ...ckson and Johnson, who have ef...n junction near Winchester, with a ...f driving Gen. Patterson's column ...ver the Potomac. Ten regiments ...ashington on Saturday night and ..., by rail, for Frederick, Md., to ...ce Gen. Patterson. Col. Stone, ...000 Federal troops, is near Harper's ... If Gen. Patterson is promptly sup... by the divisions marching to his ... will have 35,000 men before the ...can attack him. It is supposed that ...bels have a force nearly equal to his ... It seems probable that a decisive ...will take place near Winchester in a ...ys. Meanwhile the rebels are weak... Manassas Junction, and they may ...n encounter from Gen. McDowell's ... before any action takes place on ...enandoah.

TROOPS IN CANADA.

...Great Eastern arrived at Farther ...Saturday, bringing three and a half ...nts of British troops for the protec...f the Canadas. It appears that a ...ion has taken place in Parliament ...propriety of this movement at the ...juncture in America affairs. We ...e noble lords and right honorable ...men to give themselves no uneasi... The movement is not regarded as ...bad or indifferent on this side of the ... It is not regarded at all. When the ...force in the Canadas is increased to ...one hundred thousand men, it may ...rth our while to inquire what it is ...for. Until then, the case presents no ...which can produce the slightest ...e concern among the people of the ...States.

CONGRESS.

...n the beginning of the present week ...ss will have prepared itself for the ...work of the session; and that it ...be serious and earnest, and speedily ...plished, without noise or buncombe, ...ne of every Washington dispatch ...s. There is poor encouragement ...ries. The men who have ex...d the hours of Congress, worn ...he patience of the country, ...ed members, and bullied un... partizans, are there, indeed, but ...hey are overawed by the grave ne...s of the hour. They have brought ...ompromise wares to a poor market, ...robably will not venture even to ex...heir's for sale.

...Saturday the Senate appointed its ...ittees and set some of them at work ...important measures. The House ...early adjournment, to give Speaker ...time to arrange his committees, ...will probably be announced on ...y.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

...re is one paragraph in the Presi... Message which must have arrested ...tention of every man who has read ...peaking of the rebel assault upon Sumter, he says:

"...this act, discarding all else, they have forced ...e country the distinct issue of dissolution ...d, and this embraces more than the fate of ...nited States. It presents to the whole ...of man the question whether a Constitu... Republic or Democracy, a government of ...ple, the same people, can or cannot main... territorial integrity against its own do... foes. It presents the question whether dis...ed persons, too few in numbers to control ...ministration according to the organic law ...case, can always upon the pretenses made ...case, or any other pretence, or arbitrarily, ...t any pretenses, break up their Government ...s practically put an end to free government ...rth. It forces us to ask, is there in all re... this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a ...of necessity, be too strong for the ...of the people, or too weak to maintain its ...istence?"

...is certainly a grave question. The ...se of the people in the negative, is ...helming. They sincerely believe ...Republican form of Government is ...enough to maintain its existence, ...eed not be so strong as to encroach ...liberties of the people, and they are ...nstrating it in this contest. The Pres... himself testifies to this fact in anoth...t of his Message in this language:

"...evidence reaching us from the country, ...no doubt that the material for this work is ...nt—that it needs only the hand of legisla... give it sanction, and the hand of the Exe... to give it practical efficiency. One of the ...t perplexities of the Government is to avoid ...ing troops faster than it can provide for ... In a word, the people will save the Govern... the Government will do its part only indif... well."

COMPROMISE.

"...compromise by public servants could be a ...not that compromises are not often proper, ...t no popular government can long survive a ...precedent that those who can carry an ...n can only save the government by giving ...main point upon which the people gave the ...n. The people themselves, and not their ...s, can safely reverse their own deliberate ...n. As a private citizen, the Executive ...not have consented that these institutions ...erish; much less could he, in betrayal of ...d a trust as these free people had confided ...m. He felt that he had no moral right to ... or even count the chances of his own life ...t might follow."—*President's Message.*

...stiff Northwestern breeze blows ...gh the President's Message. There ...oral sublimity in the simple utteran...noted above, which has arrested the ...ion of every person who has read ...document. It is difficult to see how ...rong, sterling honesty of the senti... could be better expressed in words, ...w words could better carry the con...n that the President of the United ... is armed with the triple mail of ...ousness, justice and truth. Can ...ne longer doubt that the power does ...ist in the world to swerve Abraham ...n from the duties which he was ...d to perform, and which he promised ...cute. "Ever faithful, ever true," is ...erdict of the people on their Presi...

THE COMET.

...comet, which has so perplexed the ...omers, and run counter to all scien... predictions, is now nearly "played ... It has been moving with incredible ...y towards the southeast and shoot... of our range of vision until its nu...as dwindled to the size of the stars ...handle of the Dipper, and its tail ...come a mere wisp of light. At nine ...last evening it was within fifteen ...s of the zenith.

Mathias Point.

...ems that the rebels have strongly forti...emselves at Mathias Point, since the ...of Capt. Ward to dislodge them, and ...atteries now command the Potomac. ...present, the navigation of that river ...vessels is rendered extra hazardous, if ...olly impossible, and what gives the ...re prominence, is the additional state... that Secretary Cameron, who had been ...ess Monroe in company with General ...t, cannot get back that way. If so, he ...ght in his own trap. The War De...nt, from the first, failed to ap... Captain Ward's idea of the im... of this Point, and even now, ...Mr. Cameron is absent, we see the ...pirit manifested in his department, ...ill confer with Secretary Welles about ...force, it is said, "in a few days;" ...hile hoping the rebels may be called off by movements elsewhere. The position is this: Mathias Point is about sixty miles below Washington, and twenty below Aquia Creek. It is a bluff, well wooded, and just the place for concealed or any other batteries. Besides, the river makes an abrupt angle here and the channel runs in close to the shore while on the Maryland side it spreads out broad and shallow. The Point is in fact a peninsula, commanding the river approaches in either direction. Back of it are the entrenchment lines of the enemy around Fredericksburg and along the Rappahannock. Captain Ward, as a shrewd officer, early saw the importance of holding it, and unsupported as he was by troops, he perilled and lost his life in the attempt to establish a foothold there, ere the rebels should have rendered it too late. If their batteries operate upon Mr. Cameron's own transport vessel, what a calamity it would be, surely!

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Forney's Eulogy on Douglas—How the 4th was Observed—Grand Review of Twenty three New York Regiments—The Rush to the Capitol—How the Election of Speaker went—Grow makes a Grand Speech—Some Characters Seen—Only One Man Speaks to Breckinridge, who looks like Satan—The Clerkship—Etheridge Wins.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1861.

Somebody must work, while others play, and it is conceded that this fate belongs to the press gang. Well, amid the fire of all kinds of guns, from the cracker to the Dahlgren; and amid the whole hum and buzz of this city, twice or three times full, I set me down to my letter.

Last evening the classic halls of the Smithsonian Institute early resounded to the tread of some five hundred mailed heels, reckoning two for one man, and half that number of light fantastic toes, as the gentler sex tripped along, with their *beaux*, to see and hear Mr. Forney. It was well that the eulogy of Mr. Douglas should be pronounced in that noble Institution, of which he was a faithful guardian for many years.

The stage was filled by a score of the magnates and magi; among whom were Secretary Cameron and Prof. Henry, central figures, the latter acting as Chairman, and delivering himself, most abominably, of a very well conceived little speech. This Hall is a model, for two things—it is well ventilated, and has good acoustic proportions, I judge, as every word was distinctly heard, and there seemed no evil genius secreted somewhere, as in many halls, to mock the speaker by a saucy echo.

Mr. Forney is a fine-looking, gentlemanly man, younger than forty, to appearance, and dressed neatly. His address on rising, was graceful, with the exception of three distinct nippings or tip ups, as he was passing from his seat to the little velvet covered pillar for his huge manuscript. I was glad he had every word written, for I am quite a convert to the idea that there is little worth to a speech, as there is to a motion, till it is reduced to writing.

He entered upon his eulogy as one who does a labor of love, and gave evidence throughout, of a high appreciation of all of Mr. Douglas's salient points; and who had a broad mantle of charity for his faults—so broad indeed, that he made no allusion to any defects or errors in his subject. This was well enough, as it was only eulogy he proposed to utter. His political sins were pretty thoroughly *cussed* as well as discussed, while he was living. Mr. Forney was not sparing in his denunciation of whatever Mr. Douglas was most injured by—the traitorous bearing of the South, which he had loved, not wisely but too well; and Mr. Buchanan, where there was not much love or labor lost. Mr. Douglas, he thought, laid the foundation for his death, in his canvass of the South. He gave him what every one does—great talents, especially in debate; declared that in his last speech in the Senate, he "pulverized" Breckinridge; gave him a large and warm heart for his friends: a forgiving one to his foes; and thought he possessed not a little of literary finish and love of the poets. He closed his eulogy by a quotation from Walter Scott, so beautiful that he established for himself not a little reputation for the love of the nine.

One thing is to be observed, that in the large list of Vice Presidents for the Douglas Association, none were named for the seceded States. Alas! for all the over-zealous love of Mr. Douglas for the South, that now none are named to do him reverence; and probably not a dime will be given by them for his monument or for his most worthy widow.

At 8 o'clock this morning, the regiments from New York that are quartered near and in the city, might be seen, with proud step, sweeping through all our avenues to the grand review of the Empire State troops at the President's. The hands of all were neatly gloved; the Germans and Garibaldi Guard were decked with their never-to-be-forgotten oak leaf or cedar; the officers were well mounted, and horses caparisoned in good style. New Yorkers were in ecstacies, and the 23 regiments that defiled before the President, Cabinet and Gen. Scott, made a figure which might well cause all of us natives to the manor born, to be proud of our State and her troops.

Other States might have done well, had they come out in their strength; but they did not make the attempt. A Bay State man said the reason his State troops did not parade, was that their dress was too poor. This is a sad comment on the contractors, and not much to the credit of the Yankee troops and their officers, on the score of driving a good bargain on their side.

By 9 o'clock the great rush had commenced for the Capitol. It has never been the case that Congress was to meet on the 4th, and I hope never will be again. And yet it was a noble celebration of the day, and well was it chosen by the President to make it the day of the grand rally of the Nation's representatives for the rescue of the liberties declared eighty-five years ago, on July 4th.

Everything looked charming in the grounds through which their owners, the people, passed to the Capitol; and the great Capitol itself never looked so neat or so grand. By 11 o'clock the galleries were filled, except the space reserved for the diplomatic circles, which was filled an hour after. Those who had glasses did some quizzing, but the search for beauty was none too well rewarded—an article which is limited and well nigh contraband in Washington just now. It was easy to tell who were the old, and who were the new members. The former, like "the ass that knoweth his crib," knew their seats; while there was a nervousness, with the latter which was illy concealed by the very efforts they made to seem at home. The shaking of hands; the caucusing yet going on; the buzz, as Virgil calls it, "with the vast murmur of a mountain;" the little boys and the bigger ones cutting about as pages; the ghostly form of the chaplain, and his prayer, which was the best speech of which he was capable, *to the people*; the calling of the roll by States, in which the rebels, "being convicted by their own conscience," were shown to have kept away; the decent withdrawing of his name by Mr. Colfax; the nomination of Mr. Grow by Mr. Stevens, and of Mr. Blair by John Hickman; the way the vote surged around as a compliment to almost everybody in the House, on the principle *titula me titulabo te*—"you scratch my back, and I will scratch yours;" the way Mr. Blair, foreseeing that he was not so good in the ballot box, as in boxing the rebels of Claib. Jackson, withdrew his name; the way they changed their votes then to Grow, showing that he was the *growing* man, till he was elected by a majority of all the votes, and especially that splendid speech of his, after Col. Richardson and Col. Blair had waited upon him to the Chair he will fill so well; these and other things of the hour, and also of the next hour, in which Mr. Etheridge, ostracised for his love of the Union, was elected Clerk—are they not all written in the book of the memory of the thousands present; and written with ink and pen by the long row of reporters and the longer row of correspondents in the seats, better circumstanced for writing than your own correspondent.

It was evident, as the vote of Mr. Grow came up, that the face, the bonnie face of Mr. Forney went down; for Pennsylvania, though a great State, is not great enough to have both the Speaker and the Clerk. Forney is a splendid Clerk, and his defeat now is not his fault, but his fate. When Grow was in, it was evident that it would elect Etheridge of Tennessee, a worthy man for the place.

It was to be noticed, that though the Republican party has nobly buried all they had against Douglas, and have hung their choicest garlands on his tomb, that that little knot of the old partizans of Douglas—McClernand, Fouke, Logan, Richardson and, meanest of all, Vallandigham, were bent on all the mischief they could do in the organization of the House. They must have been a grateful sight to the ex Vice President of Kentucky, who was present; for "when the sons of God came together, Satan came also among them." There he sat, the dark, iron-masked man, glum and gloomy, not a man for an hour coming near him, nor speaking to him, with one single exception, when a man spoke to him, I thought, for very pity. Not even the clique of men above named, did him any honor. But he looked with a sardonic gaze at the sinister course they took. How he was treated in the Senate, which soon adjourned, I do not know, but in the House it was a salutary lesson to him, that the time for shaking hands with traitors is over and gone with all true men.

The new Senator from Illinois, with his colleague, wandered about among the members, and was well received. Mr. Arnold was cordially greeted on all hands. There were such men as David Dudley Field, Henry S. Lane and W. C. Rives on the outskirts of the crowd, and many a man of mark whom I cannot name, seen here and there and every where. Any one can see that there is an earnestness in the very first blush of this Congress, which augurs well for the object that has summoned it, and when Mr. Grow said, "*not a foot of the old soil of this country would ever be relinquished to treason till it was disputed every inch, and then baptized in the blood of freemen,*"—the long and irresistible outburst of applause which followed, showed the temper of the Congress and the crowd. J. W. B.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

Preparations for an Advance.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE CAMPS.

"Forward to Richmond" Next Week.

Congress Laying Out Its Work.

A Short Session and Decisive Results.

POOR ENCOURAGEMENT FOR TORIES

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS.

The Traitors in Missouri.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN CANADA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1861.

There is the greatest activity among military men, and especially along the lines of our camps in Virginia, preparing for an advance. Eight thousand rifles have been distributed among picked regiments. All the regiments are being suplied with ammunition, wagons and ambulances. The commissaries are particularly busy. Everybody is waiting for the order to move, and it cannot, from present appearances, be a long time hence. Eight batteries of six guns each will accompany the army. Two new regiments arrived yesterday. Four have crossed the river. There are now thirty regiments on the other side. Depend upon it we shall have stirring events next week. The rebels have planted batteries at Fairfax and Manassas Junction, ten guns each, to prevent an advance; but it will avail them nothing. When the grand army moves the rebels will not stop in their retreat short of Richmond. Our boys are in fine spirits for the fray, and are only solicitous that Gen. Scott move soon and in force. All are confident of victory.

Secretary Cameron is coming back from Washington via Baltimore. He probably appreciates the value of Mathias Point, now that the rebels have established themselves there. The Potomac is closed up.

Judge Johnson of Missouri, the new Senator from that State, appeared to-day, to the surprise of almost everybody, and took the oath! He looked sheepish, like a man swearing to a lie; and it is more than probable, if there hadn't been a mileage of $1,000 or more to be gained, he would not have graced the Senate chamber by his august presence. He has confidence in, and bears allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, for just about the sum now due him.

Mr. Breckinridge has been thrown out of the Military Committee, to which he was named, at the executive session in March, because his loyalty is suspected. He is not upon any committee. The late Vice-President looks and acts like a cat in a strange garrett. It is said he will not remain here long. The position is too uncomfortable.

The Northern Democrats of the House will not oppose the war policy of the Administration. They appreciate too well the fatal result to themselves, in the present aroused temper of the people, should they commit any factious folly. John Logan falls in, quits his "dirty work," and even wants a regiment.

Capitalists say money can be got to any desired amount for the prosecution of the war to a final issue. They do not dread "four hundred millions" for a sharp campaign half as much as a weak and undecided handling of the rebels. Capital is overwhelmingly on the side of vigor, regardless of expense.

No more regiments will be accepted until Congress has passed a bill (now in the hands of committees) authorizing an extraordinary force with liberal appropriations for pay and outfit.

Congress will get fairly to work on Monday. Every one anticipates a short session. The Senate will thoroughly overhaul the military nominations, and the questionable ones will be rejected without fear or favoritism.

There is shockingly bad management in the war office. Pennsylvania has everything. That eminent patriot, Thurlow Weed, is omnipotent in this Depatment, helping to arrange the big things. The office ought to be, and will be, weeded out.

The Fire Zouave who was killed last night came to his death in a bawdy house. Some of his comrades, in order to revenge his death, set fire to the house to-day, fought off the police, and would not let the regular firemen come near. Three tenements were burned. Gen. Manfield called out a body of cavalry and infantry to put down the riot, and there was a sharp fray. None were killed. The affair has created great talk.

The President's Message is regarded as a document of rare and unqualified merit. Its argument and conclusions meet a hearty amen. The popular heart of the country will respond to the message with even a greater outpouring of men and money and blessings than the document itself predicted. No one hesitates to adopt the President's war policy as the true and only course. No member of the Cabinet saw the message before its delivery. It is Mr. Lincoln's work in every line and word.

There is great anxiety to hear from Patterson and McClellan, who are driving Johnston and all his rebels out of Northern Virginia to make a clean field for our advance movement.

All is quiet at Baltimore and in those portions of Virginia which we now hold.

MATTERS AT CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, July 6, 1861.

Word has been received from Washington, by Capt. Pitcher, that the Artillery Companies of this Brigade will be accepted for the war or for three years, as they may elect; and under their present organization.

The steamer W. H. Brown went down the river this afternoon on a scouting expedition, but after a trip of some 30 miles, returned without having made any discoveries.

The work of reorganizing goes bravely on. A majority of the men now here will probably re-muster.

No news from below. All quiet.

CAIRO, Ill., July 6.—Capt. Pitcher has informed the light artillery companies attached to this Brigade, that they will be received for the war or for three years, as they may prefer, and that their present organization will not be changed.

The Government boat "W. H. B," General Prentiss aboard, made an excursion down the Mississippi River as far as Norfolk, Ky., this afternoon. The result of the expedition has not yet transpired.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Military Preparations—A Skirmish.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—Col. Baker's regiment of returned Californians arrived from Baltimore this morning, and have encamped this side of Hampton Creek. Col. Baker, it was supposed, would be made a Brigadier General. Col. Duryea was yesterday promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, to command at Camp Hamilton. Brigadier General Pierce commands the Massachusetts regiments in Hampton village.

Gen. Butler yesterday made a stirring speech to our troops at Camp Hamilton.

The Monticello made a reconnoissance up James River this morning. Five miles from Newport News she discovered a rebel force of about 700 on the shore. She opened a brisk fire upon them, and eight companies were sent by land to sustain her.

The obnoxious flag of truce is down again from Norfolk, accompanied by a tug carrying a British flag. The British Consul at Norfolk, a noted secessionist, is on board, and persists in his effort to visit Baltimore.

About 5 o'clock this morning 35 of Hawkins' Zouaves encountered a rebel force, supposed to number about 150, including 25 cavalry and one field piece, seven miles from Newport News. It is reported that three of the rebels were shot, and also six of Hawkins' Zouaves. The latter sent for reinforcements, and five companies were sent to sustain them.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 6.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. HALE of N. H. a ballot was had for assistant doorkeeper, resulting:—Isaac Bassett, 30; Charles Jones, 6; scattering 2; and Mr. Bassett was declared elected.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. presented the several bills of which he gave notice Saturday.

Mr. GRIMES of Iowa moved that the bill to promote the efficiency of the army be referred to a special committee of nine.

Pending action on this motion, the Vice President announced the standing committee as follows:—

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Collamer, Doolittle, Wilmot, Browning, Polk, Breckinridge.

Military Affairs and Militia—Messrs. Wilson, King, Baker, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Rice, Latham.

Finance—Messrs. Fessenden, Simmons, Sherman, Howe, Harris, Pearce, Bright, McDougal.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hale, Grimes, Foot, Sherman, Thomson, Nicholson, McDougal.

Commerce—Chandler, King, Morrill, Wilson, Ten Eyck, Saulsbury, Johnson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Foster, Ten Eyck, Cowan, Harris, Bayard, Powell, Clingman.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, Dixon, Wade, Trumbull, Rice, Bright, Latham.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, Chandler, Wilkinson, Hale, Nesmith.

Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, Bingham, Clark, Pomeroy, Johnson, Rice, Nesmith.

On Claims—Messrs. Clark, Simmons, Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Polk, Bayard.

Dist. of Columbia—Messrs. Grimes, Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Anthony, Kennedy, Powell.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, Wilkinson, Cowan, Foot, Lane of Kansas, Harlan, Nesmith.

Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Simmons, Sumner, Cowan, Thomson, Saulsbury.

Pensions—Messrs. Foster, Bingham, Lane of Ind., Howe, Wilmot, Pomeroy, Saulsbury.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foote, Anthony, Chandler, Bright and Kennedy.

Territories—Messrs. Wade, Wilkinson, Baker, Hale, Browning, Johnson of Tenn., and Bragg.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane of Ind., Morrill and Latham.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Dixon, Clark, and Johnson of Tenn.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Bingham, Baker and Saulsbury.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Harlan and Powell.

After discussion, Mr. GRIMES'S motion was adopted, and the bill therein named was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Hale, Latham, Sherman, Powell, Cowan, King, Kennedy, Howe.

The other bills proposed by Mr. WILSON were referred to the military committee.

Mr. POLK of Mo. presented the credentials of Waldo P. Johnson as Senator from Missouri, who appeared and took the oath.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. WRIGHT of Pa. announced the death of George W. Scranton, member elect (to whose seat Mr. W. was elected), and the usual resolutions of regret were adopted.

Adjourned.

THE EXPEDITION FROM QUINCY.

Ex-Senator Green Captured.

QUINCY, Ill., July 6.—The steamer Black Hawk, which went up from here to Canton, Mo., early Friday morning, carrying a portion of Col. Palmer's Regiment, has returned, bringing the following interesting particulars from the new "scene of war:"

Capt. Howell was shot on Thursday by Seward, hotel-keeper, with a slug, which struck him in the breast, causing instant death. Senator Green persuaded the German Home Guard, who had surrounded the house to prevent the escape of the murderer, to give him up to a constable to take him to the county jail at Monticello, his intention being to take him from the city and release him. They started, but were met by the Union company from Lagrange, who had somehow learned what Green intended, and the prisoner was taken from the constable and returned to Canton. Senator Green fled, and although hotly pursued, escaped by leaving his horse and hiding in the woods.

The Lagrange Company arrived at Union, just as the Black Hawk landed with part of the 14th Regiment, and delivered the prisoner to Col. Palmer for safe-keeping.

The troops procured horses from livery stables and farmers, and scoured the country in pursuit of Green and other Secessionists.

R. D. Grant, Master-mechanic of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, hearing that there was a rebel flag concealed in a certain house, although unarmed, went in and demanded it by authority of the United States. There were two rebels in the room, but they gave it up.

Two companies more of Colonel Palmer's regiment started for Canton last night at eight o'clock.

Gov. Wood and Gen. Mather returned this morning about one o'clock.

A party of about twenty troops, headed by Governor Wood, who were in pursuit of Jim Green, returned to Canton yesterday evening, having captured him about fifty miles on the road towards Monticello, to which place he was making as good time as horse flesh and the state of the Missouri roads would permit.

The report telegraphed yesterday that Green had escaped on foot, leaving his horse in the woods, appears to be incorrect. He had either regained his horse or "borrowed" one on his way. When the troops came up with him, they were on the full run, and fired shots at the fugitive. His horse threw him off, and he was taken without trouble and brought back to Canton and placed in the College building, which Col. Palmer is using as barracks for the present.

Military Movements Around Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The 28th (Brooklyn) Regiment has received orders to occupy all the entrenchments on the Potomac, except those at Alexandria, the regiments now holding them having orders to move forward.

We have further evidence that a forward movement into Virginia is about to take place. By Sunday, Fairfax will, no doubt, be in the Federal possession, and by a week from that day our troops will encamp at Manassas. It is not believed here that the rebels will make any stand at Manassas Junction.

Colt received an order to day from the War Department for 25,000 Minie muskets.

Col. Blinker's regiment of German Rifles will form the advance of skirmishers—a general movement is to occur early in the coming week, but the precise time will, of course, be made to correspond to the movements of the division of Generals McClellan and Patterson.

It is believed that Gen. Scott will take the field when the army advances.

The Secretary of the Navy suggested to the War Department to day the propriety of sending a force down the river to take and hold Mathias Point. He was told to wait two or three days. This was understood to mean that within that space of time the enemy would have other work to do, which will take off his attention from the Potomac, and compel him to draw in his advance corps.

Our troops continue to cross to Virginia, but there will probably be no advance for several days. The rebels are advancing toward our lines, and entrenching as they come up, or rather preparing defences to cover their retreat, in case they are driven back. I predict that they are to go back without a fight. They are gone, hook and line, and must give way. We shall have a great victory, and no bloodshed.

High authority says 12,000 troops have crossed over the Potomac within twenty-four hours.

The rebels have planted six guns near Vienna and six more close by Fairfax, on the road from Winchester to Alexandria.

Yesterday, as one of the rebel regiments was advancing [backwards?] on Fairfax, one of their own regiments mistook them for Regulars, and commenced firing on them. Eight were killed and several wounded.

Another assassination was perpetrated on a Fire Zouave, who was killed last night on the street by a concealed foe.

Secretary Welles's Report.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Report of the Secretary of the Navy states the force in commission to be eighty-two vessels, carrying upwards of 1,100 guns, besides several steamers, and other small craft temporarily in service. Twenty-three new gunboats are contracted for. Since the 4th of March 259 officers have resigned and been dismissed. The Report recommends the appointment of a director of ordnance, to have supervision of the details of that branch of the service—also the appointment of a board, to inquire into the expediency of building iron-clad steamers—also an increase of the clerical force of the Department—also the appointment of an Assistant Secretary. His estimates for the service this year, are $30,309,520.

The Campaign of the Shenandoah.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—We have intelligence here that Gen. Johnson seems disposed to make a stand at last. He is directly in front of Gen. Patterson's army, seven miles off only. His command consists of 15,000 men, of which 600 are cavalry. Gen. Patterson must get up with him by sunrise to-morrow morning, unless he moves off again. Burnside's Rhode Island Battery has joined Gen. Patterson.

Passengers arrived at Baltimore, on Friday, by the western train from Sandy Hook, report Col. Stone there with 4,000 troops. They will be joined by 10,000 more to-morrow, and cross the Potomac to aid Gen. Patterson, who was at Martinsburg with 22,000 men.

Department of the West.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—General order No. 40 constitutes the States of Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Missouri river and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, to a separate military command, to be known as the Western Department, under command of Major General Fremont, U. S. A., with its headquarters at St. Louis.

Since the rank of Major General has been conferred upon Gen. Lyon of Missouri, it is probable that Mr. Blair will be promoted to a Brigadier General, and will soon resume the field.

The Daily Overland Mail.

FORT KEARNEY, July 4—The first coach of the Daily Overland Mail, going west, passed here at noon of the 3rd, with 5 passengers and 16 sacks of mail.

Chief Justice B. F. Hall, *en route* for Colorado, passed here to-day. A salute of 34 guns was fired. Thirty-four rockets were sent up to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

Four Days Later From Europe.

FARTHER POINT, July 5.—The steamship Great Eastern, under charter of the British Government to convey troops to Canada, has arrived here, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., four days later.

The steamship Hibernian arrived out on the 25th, and the City of Washington on the 26th.

Breadstuffs rather firmer. More inquiry. Provisions steady. Consols 89⅜@89½.

The Arago and Edinburgh sailed for New York. The latter has £300,000.

Lord Chancellor Campbell died suddenly from a rupture of a blood-vessel.

The Sultan of Turkey died on the 25th. He is succeeded by his brother.

Sir James Ferguson, in the House of Commons, condemned the reinforcements sent to Canada.

Disraeli also thought the Government was incurring serious responsibilities.

Palmerston defended the act of the Government, as the usual precautionary measure of all Governments in the immediate vicinity of hostilities. The step indicated no distrust of the faith of the Northern States, and no want of confidence in Canada. The time was fit and proper, because reinforcements can only be sent to Canada in the Summer.

The loss by the conflagration in London was over £2,000,000. Some estimate it as high as £4,000,000; mainly insured.

The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France is formally announced.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The London *Times* continues to maintain that the Americans have no ground for their abuse of England, beyond mortification at England's lack of appreciation. It says the Northerners have thrown themselves into a passion and must be left to recover.

Sir Archibald Allison in a letter to C. M. Clay, contends that the American Constitution is a failure, and recommends a national church and monarchy as the remedy.

The conflagration in London, briefly telegraphed by the Persia, was the most disastrous for generations. Immense piles of warehouses on the Surrey side of London bridge, filled with all kinds of produce, were destroyed. Some estimate the extent from three to four millions.

The probable sale of consols by the insurance companies caused a decline in the stock exchange. Some articles of produce advanced in consequence of the great quantities of it consumed. Cobden addressed his constituents at Rochelle, on the 26th. He eulogized the French Government and the commercial treaty with France; denounced the volunteer movement in England, and called it a ridiculous bugbear, the idea of a French invasion.

FRANCE.—The bourse was improving on the 26th. The rents were at 67f. 85c.

SPAIN.—A royal decree admits cotton at much lower duties in Spain till January.

The Spanish proclamation relative to the American war, says the Queen is determined to observe the strictest neutrality between the Federal States of the Union and the Confederate States of the South. With this view it is prohibited to arm, build or fit out privateers, no matter under what flag, in any Spanish port. Ship-owners and captains are prohibited from accepting letters of marque, and from participating in any way in arming or fitting out privateers. Privateers and prizes are prohibited from remaining over 24 hours in any Spanish port, save in case of urgent necessity, in which case the harbor authorities are to compel them to proceed to sea as early as possible, and not allow them to ship but what is necessary, and never, under any pretext, arms or ammunition. No articles belonging to prizes may be sold. Offenders are responsible for their own acts, and have no claim for protection. The Spaniards are furthermore prohibited from taking service on either side, and to abstain from all acts which may be regarded as opposed to the neutrality. Offenders are to be liable to the measures adopted by the belligerents, and punished according to the laws of Spain.

AUSTRIA.—Reports were current that the English Ambassador at Vienna had insisted on a solution of the Hungarian question, but French official journals give a denial.

The alarming reports in regard to the health of the Empress of Austria are too true.

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Attorney General Bates has prepared an opinion at some length, concerning the writ of *habeas corpus*, special reference being made to the Merryman case. He holds that the functions of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government are so distinct and final that neither can clash with the other, and that the previous judgment by the Supreme Court against the Executive's right of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* would not continue a binding precedent. The action of the President is fully endorsed in the document.

The relations of the Government with foreign powers are understood to be so satisfactory that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report no resolutions having reference to foreign affairs.

It is believed no compromise propositions will be presented to either Senate or House during the session. Breckinridge will no doubt make a compromise speech at an early day.

The canvass for Secretary of the Senate is growing animated, and candidates increase daily. Gen. De Witt Clinton Clarke, of Vermont, will doubtless be elected. Col. Forney is making vigorous efforts for the position.

Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the House by Mr. Etheridge.

No volunteers will be discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability until the certificate shall have been submitted to the Medical Directors, and shall have been approved and countersigned by them.

Facts and Rumors about Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It has been decided in the Republican Senatorial caucus to push business forward with all possible rapidity, and then adjourn. War appropriations are likely to be made at once. Senator Wilson this morning introduced bills for an increase of the army. The general impression is that they will be put on their passage with as little delay as possible.

The special to the New York *Post* says, it is rumored that Crittenden and Wickliffe of Ky., are preparing a plan of compromise to be presented to Congress. It is, however, quite certain that no compromise measure would receive 20 votes in Congress, even if it were received at all.

Senator Chandler's bill to confiscate the property of rebel officers is a bomb-shell in the ranks of the enemy.

Senator Wilson has added a section to his bill for organizing the volunteer force. It authorizes the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant and Quarter-Master of each regiment to frank letters for the troops under their command. The number of the regiment and companies with the name of the writer must be superscribed on each letter.

From Louisville and the South.

LOUISVILLE, July 6.—Notwithstanding the stoppage of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the American Letter Express Company continue to receive and forward mail matter, via Clarksville, regularly, and travel North and South continues by the same route. Unreliable rumors are prevalent of apprehended danger from Tennessee, in reference to the stoppage of the first named road.

A special dispatch to the Nashville *Union* of the 5th, from Richmond, reports Patterson's loss in the skirmish with Col. Jackson at 80. Jackson's force was 500, whereof six were killed and twenty wounded.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 2d inst. says there are 5,000 Federal troops on Santa Rosa Island.

The *Picayune* says the Confederate ship of war "Sumpter" ran the blockade, on Saturday, putting to sea. She has a crew of 65 men and 20 marines.

The following is in Southern papers of the 4th: "New Orleans, 2d.—The enemy has seized telegraph instruments at Pass a La Outre. A United States steamer left yesterday."

A collision of trains occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Trenton, Tenn., wherein two soldiers were killed and 25 badly wounded.

Reliable information from Camp Trusdale, Tenn., says the measles and small-pox are prevalent among the soldiers. Every train carries from 20 to 30 sick into Nashville, and seldom a train without a corpse or two. An eye witness informs us that on the 4th inst., the 11 o'clock morning down train from Louisville, was stopped at Richland, Tennessee, ostensibly to await an up train. The train was then ordered to Camp Trusdale, and there a file of soldiers under Major Howard surrounded the train, with loaded arms, setting three or four men upon the locomotive and three into each passenger car, instructed to shoot the engineer or anybody who opposed them. Further on, at Fountainhead, Tennessee, the up train was met, and both trains, together with a freight train, were sent back to Nashville.

The Roll of Infamy.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Capt. John McNab, of the 10th infantry, having, while in command of Fort Laramie, given satisfactory evidence of his disloyalty to the Government, the President directs his name to be stricken from the roll of the army.

The President also directs the name of Assistant Surgeon Lafayette Guski, of the Medical Staff, to be stricken from the roll, for refusing to renew his oath of allegiance.

The Reported Victory at Buckhannon.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Mr. Carlisle, in the House, received a dispatch from Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, to-day, announcing that two Ohio Regiments had surprised a nest of rebels at Buckhannon, Virginia, capturing 400, killing 30, and seizing 200 horses.

Our Blockade will be Respected.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—On good authority, advices from our Ministers at London and Paris give the most emphatic assurances that England and France will fully respect our blockade, cotton or no cotton.

Sunday's Dispatches.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861.

Sunday was a great day in Washington. Telegraphic advices to Gen. Scott from Gen. Patterson, at Martinsburg, say a great force is coming from Manassas Junction to reinforce the rebels under Jackson and Johnson, who have formed a union near Winchester. Patterson is in danger of being driven from Jackson, and asks troops. Ten regiments were going to-day and last night, mostly New Yorkers, by rail to the Relay House and Frederick. The column under command of Gen. Sanford arrived at Martinsburg three days ago.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. McClellan. It is supposed he has not had time to come to Patterson's support. This movement of the enemy will be met by an advance of the whole of our Virginia force towards Manassas Junction at the earliest moment—possibly within two days. It is hoped that the next movement from the Junction will be great enough to enable Gen. McDowell to force his way between these divisions and shut in the advancing rebel column between Patterson's and McDowell's commands, thus compelling a fight or a foot-race or a surrender. It is thought that Col. Stone at Harper's Ferry will be forced to take the Maryland side and join Sanford on his advance. Probably the first battle will be between Winchester and Martinsburg, with 35,000 on each side.

The streets are full of troops, baggage-wagons and horses, all day. The boys march with high spirits, panting for a fight. They are filing past my window now, singing in great glee.

Messrs. Yates, Butler and Dubois were in town yesterday, hard at work to negotiate the war loans in New York. The bids were few and low—none higher than 85. They are in doubt what to do. They hate to sell and yet must have money.

The feeling here to-day is that if Patterson is driven back the enemy will get in our rear and derange the plans. Patterson has 21,000, Stone 4,000, and Sanford 10,000. They ought not to be beaten.

There is talk that the increasing of the regular army will be forbidden by Congress.

A report on the streets that a fight is going on at Fairfax, and a report from Baltimore that Patterson is beaten and retreating, are canards though they may reach you from New York.

Gov. Yates has appointed Tom Marshall, of Coles county, Colonel of the Cavalry Regiment. It is a good appointment. They are both here asking equipments from the Government.

All the News from Claib. Jackson.

LEAVENWORTH, July 6.—We are under obligations to the editor of the Fort Scott *Democrat* for the following items in regard to movements in southwestern Missouri, under date of June 28th. He says Gov. Jackson's Secretary has called a session of the Missouri Legislature to meet at Sarcoxie, seventy miles southeast of Fort Scott, for the purpose of passing an ordinance of secession. The rebels in western Missouri were concentrating at that point. Fugitives from Jasper county were hourly arriving at Fort Scott, and report a terrible state of affairs in that section. It is reported that Wilson, Dr. Ulman and other leading Union men had been hung. In some cases escaping fugitives had been followed into Kansas by Secessionists. Montgomery, with 400 men, entered Missouri on the morning of the 27th, but his object had not transpired.

Further Discoveries in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 6.—Four kegs and two boxes of powder were found secreted in the Western Police station to-day. A small number of arms were also found.

Gen. Lyon's Movement Southward.

HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS, BOONVILLE, MO., July 1, 1861.

[*Special Orders, No. 2.*]

The present emergencies of public affairs require of all loyal persons the utmost prudence and moderation in order to secure their own individual welfare and that of our country, and avoid by all possible means the unhappy consequences of indiscretion. By such means only can the unavoidable hardships of a toilsome campaign be endured with patience and cheerfulness.

The readiness with which the troops of this command have responded to the call of their country in its present dangers, their zealous devotion to its cause and patient endurance of privations thus far, give an encouraging hope of much satisfaction upon those points, on occasions of more severe hardships than those heretofore incurred in our late movements. With a view to these objects, the following rules will be observed:

Company commanders will march at the hind end of their companies, and see that no man falls out of his place without permission; and this permission will be granted only for absolutely necessary purposes. On occasions of sickness, the men will be placed in charge of a non-commissioned officer, and remain till the regimental surgeon, who marches in the rear of his regiment, comes up and gives the needful orders; and he should be careful not to allow persons to be excused from marching upon unfounded complaints. Upon arriving in camp, commanding officers will cause company rolls to be called; and all persons out of the ranks without permission will be punished. Frequent halts will be made, and men must take advantage of them to get water and rest themselves; and no indulgences beyond this can be permitted. An efficient soldiery can only be so by being orderly, and the commanding general trusts that a true appreciation of the great interests at stake will prompt every member of this command to orderly behavior, but should this necessary injunction be disregarded by unscrupulous members of this command, all officers are required to notice, with vigilance, such occurrences, and they are required to stop them by summary means, and visit offenders with vigorous punishment.

Grateful for the past services and zeal of the members of this command, the commanding general trusts the merits of our cause will have a corresponding decorum and dignity of our soldiers. By order of GEN. LYON.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Arkansas.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 6th.]

We have long been threatened with an invading army from Arkansas. Gov. Jackson was to make good his escape across the border, and with reinforcements from that State, amounting, as variously estimated, to from ten to fifteen thousand, headed by the terrible Ben McCulloch, would return upon Missouri, reinstate himself at Jefferson City, clear the "Dutch" out of St. Louis, and effectually wipe the Union cause and its supporters out of existence. This has been the preaching of the *Journal*. The gray bearded traitors have mumbled their satisfaction over it. Young lads upon the street corners have exulted in their first oaths at the prospect, encouraged by the light headed women who chatter treason from their parlor windows and door steps. It has been a great comfort to all the sympathizers of Jeff. Davis who in this city have been made to feel and respect the strong arm of the Federal Government. Well, we have at last something definite in relation to this magnificent array from the Arkansas border. We introduce without further comment the following telegraphic dispatch, which we find in the Memphis *Appeal* of the 3rd inst:

LITTLE ROCK, July 2.—The Military Board has issued a proclamation. It alludes to the concentration of Federal troops on our Northern border, and calls on the people to repel the invaders. For this purpose 10,000 men are called for, to be organized into regiments. The first regiment to be raised by General G. M. Hill, is ordered to organize at Benton; the second by General Roane, at Pine Bluff; the third by Hon. E. W. Gantt, at Washington; the fourth by Hon. H. Flanagan, at Arkadelphia; the fifth by Col. G. W. Lemoine, at Dardanelle; the sixth by Col. W. K. Pattison, at Jacksonport; the seventh by Col. A. D. Grayson, at Harrisburg; the eighth by Gen. E. W. Turner, at Yellville; the ninth by Gen. T. D. Merrick, at Springfield; the tenth by Capt. W. C. Mitchell, at Cannelton.

Each company is to arm itself with the usual weapons of the country, and furnish their own tents and camp equipments, which will be paid for by the State on the certificates of the captains.

The regiments are required to organize with the utmost dispatch, and be ready for immediate service.

[Signed] D. W. DAVIS, Secretary Military Board.

The Kentucky Election.

The following official returns of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Congressional Districts of Kentucky, have not before been published:

First District—Burnett (Secession), 8,988; Trimble (Union), 6,225. Burnett's majority, 2,763.

Second District—Jackson (Union), 9,871; Bunch (Secession), 3,968. Jackson's majority 5,903.

Third District—Grider (Union), 10,383; Lewis (Secession), 3,113. Grider's majority, 7,270.

Fourth District—Harding (Union), 10,344; Talbot (Secession), 3,469. Harding's majority, 7,875.

Ninth District—Wadsworth (Union) 12,239; Williams (Secession), 3,729. Wadsworth's majority, 8,510.

THE CITY OF LOUISIANA LADEN WITH TROOPS FOR LEXINGTON.—By telegraphic dispatch we learn that the steamer City of Louisiana left Boonville for Lexington, Mo., having on board four hundred troops, under command of Col. White.—*St. Louis Democrat*, 6th.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—Three Buckeye Mowers for one-half of the manufacturers' price for cash; $2,000 worth of Assorted Goods to Exchange for Land; $2,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to Exchange for City Property; an Improved Farm to Exchange for Chicago Property. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. jy8x2t

WANTED—I want to buy for cash, a Dwelling House, to move on a lot near Ringold Place. JAMES M. HILL, 41 Clark street. jy8x2t

TO RENT AND THE FURNITURE FOR SALE—A New two story, American Basement, Brick House, admirably arranged, containing all the modern improvements, and supplied with gas fixtures, with a brick barn on the premises, and very conveniently located, in a good neighborhood, on the West Side. Furniture new. Address Post Office Box 1142, giving name and address. jy8x1w

TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM. Well furnished, in a private residence on Washington street, will be let to two gentlemen who can furnish good references. Address "A," P. O. Box 761, giving name and reference. jy8x2t

TO SPECULATORS.—For sale, Lot 18, in Block 84, School Section, ... Address Box 3185. jy8x3t A. GLOGOWSKI.

TO MILLERS.—Wanted to purchase, Bolting Cloth, not much used, of Nos. ... Also, Belting, Elevator Cups, Bolting Reels, Conveyors, and Smut Machines. Address, stating description of articles, prices and where they may be seen, in city or country, "MILLER X. Y. Z.," Post Office, Chicago. jy8x2t

TO RENT—A first class tenement In the North Division of the city, corner of Pine and Huron streets. ... Inquire of C. BENTLEY, 112 Dearborn street. jy8-g8t-1m

BOY LOST—Fourteen years of age. Had on linen coat and pants, felt hat. Was sent on an errand to a vessel at Rush street bridge, and has not been seen since. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, CHAS. HERBERTZ, corner Canal and Mather streets. jy-x1t

LOST—A large black Newfound land Dog, with a brass collar marked C. F. Williams, Jr., answering to the name of CARLO. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the Office of B. F. Carver & Co., Marine Building. jy8x1t

LOST OR STOLEN—A Draft for $100 00, drawn by M. H. Signor & Co., of Earlville, Ill., on Messrs. Ballis & Seymour, of Chicago, and payable to the order of D. G. White, dated at Earlville, June 27th, 1861. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying said Draft as payment has been stopped. D. G. WHITE. Earlville, Ill., July 5th, 1861. jy8x3t

OFFICE WANTED—One with Furniture for sale or to let. Address "NOTIONS," this office. jy8x2t

FARMING HANDS, PRIVATE House and Hotel Help for city and country, always on hand, at the General Employment Office, Methodist Church Block, 100 Clark street, Chicago. If for the country please send your orders, enclosing the girls' fare, with the office fee, $1 each, and help will be promptly supplied. STEWART HAMILTON, Post Office Box 1849. jy8x1w

SELLING OUT!—GROCERS ATTEND!!
The entire Wholesale Stock of Groceries in Store No. 179 South Water street, corner of Lasalle street, are now offered at COST, and many articles will be sold at a discount from New York prices, as the entire stock must be closed out FOR CASH WITHIN TEN DAYS. The stock comprises most every article usually kept in a Grocery Store, and will be sold at ruinous low prices. Remember this stock must be sold within ten days. CALL AT ONCE and examine the Goods. No. 179 South Water st., cor. Lasalle. Chicago, July 6th, 1861. jy8-g1t-1w

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—On the first day of June, 1861, the Receivers of the BANK OF MASSILLION, Ohio, Declared a Dividend of fifteen per cent. on all the liabilities of said Bank presented and allowed up to March 1st, A. D. 1861, on which no previous dividend have been paid, and on such as have previously received a dividend of ... an additional dividend will be paid to equal fifteen per cent. payable on demand at the office of Geo Harsh, Massillon, Ohio, by presenting certificate. No other liabilities of said Bank will be recognized for dividends, as the time for presenting has expired. jy8-g8-1w G. HARSH, Receiver.

WANTED—A Desirable Lot for a Dwelling House, located above Twelfth street, and between State street and the Lake, is wanted in Exchange for a fine Warehouse and Dwelling situated in a flourishing city within 100 miles of Chicago. The property affords a permanent business ... For further particulars address Box ... Chicago Post Office. The above property is valued at $3,500.

MAN MISSING.—Benjamin F. Brewer, (of our firm), left Boston June 4th, for Niagara and other places West, to be absent two weeks. He has not been heard from, and it is thought that he is either sick or has come to some ... Any information that will lead to his discovery will be liberally rewarded by CLARK BREWER & SONS, 14 South Market street. jy8-g7t-21

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS, On First-Class City Security. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 35 Clark street.

A. ZEESE & CO.'S Electrotyping and Stereotyping ESTABLISHMENT, No 47 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. ALEX. ZEESE. F. ENTEL. BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MUSIC PLATES, WOOD ENGRAVINGS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CHECKS, BLANKS, *Stamps for Railroads, Steamboats, Bankers, Public Officers and general business purposes.* Electrotyped or Stereotyped promptly in the very best manner, at moderate prices. CUTS, ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS, LABOR-SAVING LEADS, SLUGS and FURNITURE. PRINTING MATERIALS. Orders for GALVANIC BATTERIES and ELECTRO MAGNETIC MACHINES, of various kinds, promptly executed. jy8 g1t-1t

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!! JUST PUBLISHED:
Sadly the Wells Toll; the Death of the Hero—A Tribute to Col. Ellsworth. Price, 25 cents.
Col. Ellsworth Requiem March... 25 cents.
Brave Volunteers Quickstep March... 25 cents.
Sturgis Rifles Quickstep... 25 cents.
Douglas Funeral March... 25 cents.
Down with the Traitors' Serpent Flag... 25 cents.
Gen. Lyons' Union Schottisch... 25 cents.
Our Country's Flag. (A new song by Duane) 25 cents.
Foot Steps on the Other Side. Quartette... 25 cents.
Sweet Memories. Song and Chorus... 25 cents.
Sherman House Polka, by Ahlgren... 25 cents.
The Old House far away. Song... 30 cents.
Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the marked price. All orders for anything Musical addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

THE MAP FOR THE MILLION! WELLS' MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR. No. 1. Embracing the only complete and reliable MAP OF THE WAR GROUND, on a large scale, showing conspicuously all the points of interest, including Forts, Fortifications, Harbors, Cities, Towns, Railroads, and the POSITION OF THE FEDERAL AND REBEL FORCES, so plain that it furnishes a ready guide to thoroughly understand the War District. It also embraces 8 Life Like Portraits of General Scott, General Butler, Colonel Corcoran, Colonel Blinker, Colonel Ellsworth and Brownell, etc. Together with a MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, showing in distinctive colors the portions of the Slave States that have seceded, the portions of the Slave States not yet seceded, and the loyal portions of the United States. Also, population of the Principal Towns in the War District, and Table of Distances. ... Apply at SAMFORD & BALDWIN'S, 12 Lake street, and at J. H. JOHNSON'S, 64 and 66 Randolph and ... State street. In Press, and will be ready as soon as occasion requires, Wells' New Military Chart of the Seat of War, No. 2. jy8xtf

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe. The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all expenses except ocean insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago. M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal. jan8-1y1tp

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND COMMERCIAL PRINTERS. 122 - - - Lake Street - - - 122 CHICAGO. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. ... Northeast corner of Clark, (Entrance on Clark st.) Post Office Box 3834.

Wanted.

WANTED—Desk Room wanted in a respectable office near the Court House, for which the half use of a large Safe will be tendered in lieu of rent. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 2343. jy8x2t

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper by a young man whose present engagement is about to expire. Has had eight years experience, and is competent to fill any capacity. References given. Address "BOOK KEEPER," P. O. Box 4248. jy8x1t

WANTED—A Business man who has had experience Collecting and Soliciting. Must have unexceptional city reference. Address "AGENT," at this office, giving full particulars of the business engaged in during the last three years, address and references. None other need apply. jy8x2t

WANTED—A furnished appartment with board by a gentleman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location South Side. No regular boarding house need answer. Address, stating terms, &c., "SOUTH SIDE," at this office. References required and given. jy8 g8 2t

WANTED—A Cottage House, twenty or twenty two feet front, with three or four square rooms, two or three good bedrooms with clothes press, with water and gas, in a good location on the South Side, north of Twelfth street, on leased lot. Lease to run five to ten years. One half or more purchase money paid down, balance in six or twelve months. Address P. O. Box 929. jy8x1w

WANTED—An elegant suite of Rooms (Bathroom, Bedroom and Parlor) to Let with Board, in a pleasant and shady location on third avenue (late Ruina Place.) No other boarders. Terms to desirable parties will be moderate. P. O. Box 74, Chicago, Ill. jy8x1w

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have; every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact every city man must have. Also—a large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war. The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4353. my11-e71-6m

$5,000.—A Partner with Five Thousand Dollars wanted to engage in a perfectly safe and lucrative cash business. The party investing to have entire charge of the finance department. If a satisfactory arrangement can be made. Good references given and required. Address Post Office Box 1962. jy8x2t

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—Wanted by a young man, who is acquainted with Hotel Keeping in all its branches and who will give satisfactory reference from a first-class hotel where he was engaged for the past five years, a situation as Bar-Keeper, Assistant Steward or Clerk. Address Box 3140 Chicago, Ill. jy8x3t

HOUSE WANTED—Any person having a vacant lot on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, or on the North Side, east of Clark street, upon which they wish to build a cheap House to rent for a term of years, can hear of a first-rate tenant who will be ready to occupy the house as soon as completed, and pay the rent when due and no questions asked. Address "Tribune Office," stating location, size of lot, &c.

AGENTS WANTED.—North, East and West, to sell Clark's lately improved Patent Indelible Pencils for marking Clothing, without preparation or risk of blotting. We offer splendid inducements to Agents, and will return all the money sent to any who may fail to make it pay. Price 25 cents, or samples of marking, circular, &c., on receipt of one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. P. O. Box 31. je8x1w

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,00, or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on its valuation, will be exchanged, in part or all. If a good location, would purchase a proportion of the cash paid. If in a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable Stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4443, Chicago, Ill. jy8x1w

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular. Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. ... Broadway, New York.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Store No. 135 South Water street, near Clark street bridge. Apply on the premises to C. L. HARMON. jy8x2t

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, near West Washington and Madison streets, located three miles from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair and will be rented low to a desirable tenant. Address Post Office Box 4143, or apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington st., Office No. 8.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand, Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARD—Michigan Avenue.—To let with board an elegant, large sized room, on the first floor, in one of the finest residences on Michigan avenue, north of Jackson street. Address P. O. Box 436. jy8x2t

BOARDING—Wanted for a young lady in a family where there are no other boarders. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address P. O. Box 3990, Chicago. South Side preferred. jy8x1t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 122 North Wells street. jy8x2t

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 La Salle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. Reference exchanged. jy8x2t

BOARDING.—A front room or suit of rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen. Also a bed room with board for one gentleman, at 44 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite Court House Square. jy8x1w

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, which can be had either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office. jy8x1w

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 40 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. my10x1m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A first class Wherry Boat, nearly new, single pair of sculls. This is a rare chance, as it will be sold to any one having the cash at much less than its actual value. Address "G. B." at this office. jy8x1w

FOR SALE VERY LOW.—A full sett of Jeweler's Tools, consisting of Rolls, Polishing and Turning Lathes, Draw Plates, Screw Plates, Pliers, Tweezers, Forge, &c., together with two large and one small Counter Show Cases, and one Safe Case, twenty-four feet long. Address Box 3770. P. S.—Would have no objection to trading the above for good personal property. jy8 g1 4t

VESSEL FOR SALE.—I will sell at public at public auction on TUESDAY, the 16th of July, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., the brig ... her boats, tackle, and apparel. The sale will take place at the dock of Ryerson & Morris, on the West Side, above Polk street. Terms cash. WIRT DEXTER, Assignee. Chicago, July 3d, 1861. jy3-g6ad

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The premises now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the corner of Rush and Ontario street, North Side. [jy3-g27-1m] E. T. TINKHAM.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1¼ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Cemetery, and sixty rods from Station. Four trains run to accommodate Chicago business men. Fare One Shilling. Terms of sale ... Rent per annum $ ... For further particulars inquire at 231 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. jy8x1w

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—At a thriving point on the Mississippi River. Cash buyers can find a good bargain. Apply at once to Box 2136 St. Paul Post Office, Minn. jy8x1m

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Bureau, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia E. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. S. HURD, No. 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is a most desirable point of a small family. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

Lost.

WATCH LOST—On Michigan avenue between Eldridge Place and Van Buren street, on the evening of July 4, a Gold Hunting Case Watch, which is very valuable to the owner as a keep-sake, for which a liberal reward will be paid by ... PUTNAM, 110 Randolph street.

LOST—On Monday evening last, between Union and Halsted streets, on Washington street, West Division, a Gold Bracelet ... three bars. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to this office, or to 140 West Washington street. jy8x2t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A small Black Mare, about five years old, with a long tail and short mane, has a small white spot on her back, is missing from her pasture ... avenue and Dearborn street. Any person giving information ... will be suitably rewarded by F. M. HALE, No. 3 North Wells street.

POPULAR SONG BOOKS.—Camp Songs.—A collection of National, Patriotic and Social Songs for the Volunteers; Words and Music, 10 cents. ... Mailed post paid, on receipt of the price by DITSON & CO., Boston.

A TRADE.—$8,000 in Agricultural Implements to exchange for unencumbered Illinois or Iowa lands at ... Lake street. jy8g 4t

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. ... DIVIDEND.—The ... will be paid to depositors ...

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, (8 lines Agate) one insertion, $ ...
One Square, each subsequent day, ...
One Square, two weeks, ...
One Square, one month, ...
One Square, three months, ...
One Square, six months, ...
One Square, one year, ...
Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
16.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

POSITIVELY THE CLOSING SALE OF THE SEASON. By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, —OF— ELEGANT FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERED SETTS AND DRESS GOODS, AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, July 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell at our salesrooms, 44 Lake street, the largest and finest assortment of Real French Lace Mantillas ever offered at auction in this city, and all of the newest and most fashionable styles, comprising Rich Shawls ... Laces, Lace Points. Also, a fine assortment of Embroidered Setts, Organdies and Muslin Dress Goods, Ladies Cloth for Cloaks. Ladies are particularly invited to attend. The above goods are just from the East with instructions to sell them for what they will bring. jy8-g9-2t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c. AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY MORNING, July 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 44 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting in part of Mahogany Plush, Walnut Sofas, Chairs, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, French Bedsteads, Marble Top Tables, Hat Trees, Card and Centre Tables, Book Cases, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Tete a Tetes, Dining Chairs, Sewing Rockers, Extension Tables, ... Oak and Grained Cottage Chamber Suits, ... Marble-Top Chamber Suits, ... Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, Cherry and B. W. Bedsteads and Cribs, two Trunks, ... jy8-g8-2t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, jy8-1y CHICAGO, ILL.

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on WEDNESDAY, July 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at their Sal rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a large variety of Genteel Household Goods, Being a part of the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping.
ALSO—Counting House Desks, Stoves, &c., &c.
ALSO—New Bedsteads, Cane Seat Chairs, Bureaus, Dining Tables, &c.
ALSO—A lot of Glassware, &c., &c.
jy7-g76-4t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ONE HUNDRED PACKAGES GLASSWARE, Liquors in Cases and Casks, &c., AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on TUESDAY, July 9th, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, 100 packages Glassware, Assorted. Also—Brandies, Wines, Champagne, ... Also—Bottles, ... in cases and casks. jy8-g7-2t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, SUMMER CLOTHING, Watches, Jewelry, &c., AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on THURSDAY, July 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, An invoice of Dry Goods, &c., An invoice of Summer Clothing, An invoice of Watches and Jewelry. jy7-g70-3t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

JEWETT & CO., GROCERY, REAL ESTATE, AND MERCHANDISE SALESROOM, No. 56 Dearborn street. Represent Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington Gold Mining Companies for development of Gold interests in Colorado. Refer to Commodore C. Vanderbilt, New York. Chicago references given. Grocery and Merchandise sales—Tuesdays and Fridays. Real Estate—Mondays. jy8-g71-2m

TUESDAY, July 9th, at 10 A. M., at Salesroom—50 Packages, Palermo, Cane ... Lemons, ... Whisky, Tobacco, Cigars, ... Vinegar, and general Groceries and Liquors.

WEDNESDAY, July 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., at HYDE PARK HOTEL. Furniture and two acres ground, well fenced and planted for the season. Furniture and House cost $12,000. Good temperature, or hotel ... Marine Hotel Property ... Also, Real Estate. ... jy8-g71-2t

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.) HUGH ALEXANDER. Prompt attention will be given to Sales of Furniture, at Residences, or of Merchandise at Stores and Salesrooms. ... Consignments solicited of all kinds of Merchandise ... F. O. Box 3776.

TO THE SEASHORE. SEA BATHING AND Excursion Trips to the Seashore. PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, White Mountains, &c. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent 12 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. je8 g8 3mtp

FORSYTH'S OIL, CARBON OIL, REGENT OIL, DOWNER'S OIL, Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, AT NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE — SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily ... Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between ...

STEAM WEEKLY ... NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, ... The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company ...

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT.

While we share in the general impatience to see the grand army of the Union in motion towards Richmond, we deeply regret that any—the least—imputation should have been breathed in any quarter on the loyalty of WINFIELD SCOTT. Not only is there no evidence to sustain such a charge, but there are a hundred reasons for believing him to be as patriotic at heart as he has ever shown himself to be able, skillful and vigorous on the field. With a reputation equal to that of Wellington, with a military command far more extensive than Washington ever held, with interests in his hands more important than were confided to either Wellington or Washington—can it be believed that the Lieutenant-General is disloyal to the country which has honored him, and to the flag which he has followed ever since he has worn a beard? If there be one man whom Jeff. Davis has bitterly hated and shamefully persecuted, it is Winfield Scott. Is it possible that our General-in-Chief can now betray the Republic into the hands of one who is not only a traitor to the country but his own implacable personal foe? It is not to be supposed that a feeling of animosity towards the traitor-in chief at Richmond, has anything to do with Gen. Scott's hatred against secession, but if he were of so base a spirit as to allow treason a place in his own heart, it is plain that he would have an abundance of selfish reasons for combatting a government whose success would not only be his own ruin, but the elevation of his worst enemy.

No; the Lieutenant-General is not, cannot be disloyal. Whether he shall now sustain the well earned renown which encircles his brow and go down to posterity as the chieftain who never made a countermarch nor lost a battle, is still to be seen. He has more at stake than any other. While others can lose only a country, he can lose both a country and world-wide fame—a fame which makes him the equal of Marborough, of whom English history boasts as the General who never experienced the sensation of a reverse.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BOOK.

It would seem impossible that a Frenchman should instruct the American people upon the causes that have produced our national crisis, and our duties growing out of it, but the same country that gave us DeTocqueville has added another name, perhaps to be even greater than his. Just now a work by Count Agenor de Gasparin, in its English translation, is attracting marked attention. As an exhaustive discussion of the causes which have led to the great uprising in the Northern States, the nature of this crisis in our history, and its probable issues, it is the fullest and most complete work that has emanated from any author. What renders it still more remarkable is the fact that it was written as long ago as February, by a foreigner who had never set foot in the United States; and whose only guides were the partizan newspapers of the day, analyzed and judged in the light of our history by a man of enlarged philanthropy. He has certainly done his work well. Two data, *the election of Mr. Lincoln*, and *the secession of seven States*, seem to have served him well for the basis of a most remarkable *reasoning out* of what the author deems to be inevitable results. The position in which the election of Mr. Lincoln placed the entire country; the position in which the secession of seven States placed those States, the Northern States, and the border States; the unavoidable measures and consequences which *must* result; the probable attempts at compromise; their failures; the difficulties which would attend the efforts of the new Administration to bring the Government and the country out of the "Slough of Despond;" the inevitable collision between the North and the South on the field of the border States—all these things and many more are discussed almost as if they were things of the *past*, rather than as things of the *future*, when Count Gasparin wrote his book. He predicts the complete triumph of the North and the hemming in of the Southern Confederacy within such limits as shall necessarily bring about its extinction. After this the way will be opened for the emancipation of the slaves; and the author believes that it will be perfectly possible for the white and the colored population to exist on the same soil peaceably and without amalgamation.

In nine chapters he discusses, in a manner clear and concise, yet full and comprehensive, the following topics, namely: American slavery; Whither the Nation was drifting before the election of Mr. Lincoln; What the election of Mr. Lincoln signifies; What we are to think of the United States; The Churches and Slavery; The Gospel and Slavery; The Present Crisis; Probable Consequences of the Crisis; Co-existence of the two Races after Emancipation; The Present Crisis will Regenerate the Institutions of the United States. All these are treated, not only with great ability, but with a charity and kindness equal to that ability. And more. The writer takes a hopeful view of this struggle. He sees the hand of God in all. He is a Christian man, and speaks as none but a man of faith can do. He has full confidence that the present crisis will regenerate the institutions of our country, and that it will come forth greater and stronger than before. "Perhaps it "enters into the plans of God that the "United States should endure for a time "some diminution of their greatness; let "them be sure, notwithstanding, that their "flag will be neither less respected nor "less glorious, if it shall thus lose a few of "its stars. Those which it loses *will re-"appear on it some day*, and how many "others, meanwhile, will come to increase "the Federal constellation!"

The author seems to have appreciated, long in advance of our own people, the position into which the border slave States were silently drifting. The following on their "letting alone" policy, as also his conclusions on the prospects of the South, are excellent:

"In Virginia, in Kentucky, in Missouri, in Delaware, &c., the liberty party has been continually gaining ground: and the votes received in the slave States by Mr. Lincoln prove it a very great mistake to suppose letting alone to be the condition of progress. Would to God that slavery had not been let alone when the republic of the United States was founded! Then abolition was easy, the slaves were few in number, and no really formidable antagonism was in play. Unhappily, false prudence made itself heard; it was resolved to keep silence, and not to deprive the South of the honor of a voluntary emancipation—in fine, to reserve the question for the future. The future has bent under the weight of a task which has continued to increase with years, thanks to letting it alone. A little more letting alone, and the weight would have crushed America. It was time to act."

"There is a word that I see written in large letters everywhere in the projects of the South—yes, the word *catastrophe* is to be read there in every line. The first successes of the South are a catastrophe, the greatness of the South will be a catastrophe, and, if the South ever realizes in part the iniquitous hopes towards which it is rushing, the catastrophe will acquire unheard-of proportions. It will be a St. Domingo carried to the tenth power."

Again, he observes:

"On the day of the election of Mr. Lincoln we all learned that the United States would subsist, and that their malady was not mortal. Great news was this. Did you ever ask yourself how much would be missing here on earth if such a people should disappear? It lives, and it will live. Look at the calm and confident air of the North, and compare it with the noisy violence of the South. The North is so sure of itself that it does not deign either to become angered or to hasten; it even carries this last to extremes. It has the air of knowing that, in spite of the apparent successes which may mark the first efforts of the South, the final success must be elsewhere. Let the South take care! To have against it both right and might is twice as much as is needed to be beaten. The North supported Mr. Buchanan because it was awaiting Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln came. The North still has patience, but will end by falling into line, and the serious struggle will begin, in case of need. The issue of this struggle can scarcely be doubtful. The match will not be equal. I cannot help believing, therefore, that the triumph of the North will be even a still more complete than we imagine to-day."

These prophetic words were uttered before the attack on Fort Sumter. He continues, in another place:

"The South exclaimed, 'Secure the extension of slavery, and put it in the United States!' If the United States had perished, there would not have been maledictions deep enough for those who had committed such a crime. The United States will [illegible] but they will long remember with [illegible] what they owe to the secessionists of 1860. When the hour of emancipation shall have struck, and it will strike some day, the secessionists of 1860 will not probably speak of their rights to indemnity; they have just given a quittance of it in cannon balls."

But who is Count Gasparin? Under Louis Phillippi he was for a time Minister of the Interior, and was private Secretary to the illustrious Guizot. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies he distinguished himself by his eloquent advocacy of religious toleration, the protection of Protestantism, and the emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies. But on the downfall of the Orleans dynasty he withdrew into Switzerland and has not re-entered public life. Such is the man who now gives us the result of his observations on our present condition and prospects, and we may derive much benefit from a consideration of them. "The Uprising of a Great People" is an event in the literary as well as in the political world.

LINCOLN ON THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

The President's message is unmistakeably the production of the man whose name is appended to the document. No Secretary can lay claim to the composition. Mr. Lincoln's peculiar style is observable in every paragraph. He has a faculty of presenting an idea in a way which arrests the attention and carries conviction into the mind of the reader, and makes him wonder why he had not seen the matter in the same light before.

The attentive reader must have been struck with the clear and forcible manner in which the President handles the pretended right of Secession, and scatters to the winds the Southern "assumption that "there is some omnipotent and sacred su-"premacy pertaining to each State of our "Union." Where do States get their "sovereignty?" "No one of them," says the President, "ever was a State out of "the Union. The original ones passed in-"to the Union even before they cast off "their British dependence, and the new "ones come into the Union directly from "a condition of dependence." He adds: "The new ones only were designated "States on coming into the Union, while "that name was only first adopted for the "old ones in and by the Declaration of "Independence. Therein the United Col-"onies were declared free and indepen-"dent States, but even then the object "plainly was not to declare their indepen-"dence of one another, of the Union, but "directly the contrary, as their mutual "action before, at the time, and afterwards, "abundantly show."

"The States have their status in the Union and *they have no other legal status*. If they break from this, they only do so against law by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separated, procured their independence and their liberty. By conquest or purchase the Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. *The Union is older than any of the States, and in fact created them as States.* * * Whatever concerns the whole, should be confined to the whole General Government, while, whatever concerns the State should be left exclusively to the State. States have the powers and rights reserved to them by the National Constitution, but among these surely are not included a power to destroy the Government itself.

Passing from the direct and historical argument, the President next reminds the seceded States that the Union holds certain mortgages, and liens on them for money borrowed and expended on their account. He concludes his view of the right of Secession by this clincher:

"The seceders insist that our Constitution admits of secession. They have assumed to make a national constitution of their own, in which of necessity, they have either discarded or retained the right of secession as they insist it exists in ours. If they have discarded it, they thereby admit that on principle it ought not to exist in ours. If they have retained it by their construction of ours, it shows that to be consistent they must secede from one another when they shall find it the easiest way of settling their debts or effecting any other selfish or unjust object.

"The principle itself is one of disintegration and on which no Government can endure. If all the States save one should affect the power to drive that one out of the Union, it is presumed the whole class of the seceded politicians would at once deny the power and denounce the act as the greatest outrage upon State rights. But suppose that precisely the same act, instead of being called driving one out, should be called the "seceding" of the others from the one, it would be exactly what the seceders claim to do, unless, indeed, they make the point that the one, *because it is a minority*, may rightfully do that which the others, because they are the majority, may not rightfully do."

We must call the reader's attention to one more extract from the Message:

"This is essentially a people's contest on the side of the Union. It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of Government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuits, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the leading object of that form of government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while in this the Government's hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and navy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false to the hand that pampered them, not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Transcript* says Elisha V. Ashton, formerly of Boston, but now residing in London, has placed in the hands of Charles P. Curtis & Son, the sum of $3,000, to be appropriated to the support of the Government of his native country, with directions as to the objects to which the money is to be applied. Among the directions is one to place $500 at the service of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, to be expended in behalf of the families of poor soldiers.

—The Boston *Courier* says Brigadier General E. W. Pierce will return to Freetown about the 15th inst. He was appointed to serve out the unexpired portion of the commission of General Butler, which was a three months' service. It is not likely that the State will again send him to the field.

—Walter W. Murphy, Esq., of Jonesville, Mich., has been appointed Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in the place of Rufus Hosmer, who received the appointment, but died previous to entering upon his duties. Mr. Murphy is an intelligent, active, energetic man, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the responsible position to which he has been appointed.

—One of Ellsworth's Zouaves is a prisoner at Richmond—probably one of the men captured near Alexandria. He carries himself very bravely, and boast that General Scott will soon be in Richmond. This statement seems to have provoked great resentment on the part of the rebels.

—W. H. Hurlbut, late of the New York *Times*, who was captured as a spy and taken to Richmond, has been brought out of jail by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*.

—The wife of the Virginia rebel Lee, formerly Mary Custis, daughter of the late George Washington Parke Custis, and great grand daughter of Mrs. Washington, remarked a few days since to a friend, that her husband "had sweated great drops of blood because of the fatal step he had taken in joining the rebels."

TRAITORS IN OUR MIDST.—The Peoria *Transcript* says that a band of organized Secessionists exist in that city, numbering, as claimed by one of the members, some two hundred, who have regular meetings, conducted with the utmost secrecy. Their movements have been watched, but no one has proposed proceedings against them, as they are considered wholly impotent for mischief.

RHODE ISLAND STATE LOAN.—The authorities of this State advertised a short time since for a loan of $100,000, for war purposes. Bids were put in for $387,000, none of which were above 6 per cent. interest. The whole amount was awarded to Jackson & Butts of Providence, at 5 24-100 interest. Probably no State in the Union could secure better terms than this.

☞ The total amount of money captured in the Weston (Va.) Bank, by order of Gov. Pierpont, was $30,000. But as there were $3,000 due the laborers, who had been discharged from the work on the Asylum, they were promptly paid out of the amount, leaving the handsome sum of $27,000 for the use of the new Government.

CALIFORNIA.—Leland Stanford has been nominated for the office of Governor by the Republicans of California. He occupied the same position to the party at the last gubernatorial election in that State.

GEN. FREMONT.—The *National Intelligencer* of the 4th says Gen. Fremont has been assigned to a command in the West, to which he will repair without delay.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The State Normal University—The State Natural History Society.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The commencement exercises of the State Normal University were held on the afternoon of Wednesday. The weather was very favorable and tended much to securing the large attendance.

After performing a chant, the graduating class proceeded to deliver their addresses. We give herewith their names, residences, and subjects:

Peleg R. Walker, Ogle county, "Railroads as Civilizers;" A. Aaron Gove, LaSalle county, "Our Duties to Our Profession;" J. H. Dutton, Woodford county, "Chemistry in the Common Schools;" Amanda O. Noyes, Pike county, "The Good Citizen;" J. Howard Burnham, Cook county, "Pestalozzi and his System;" Sophie J. Crist, McLean county, "Be Gentle;" H. B. Norton, Ogle county, "England expects every man to do his duty."

Hon. S. W. Moulton, President of the Board of Education, awarded the diplomas to the graduates, at the same time delivering a few well timed and most appropriate remarks.

The addresses were sensible and practical.

The address of Dr. Haven, of Chicago, in the evening, before the Literary Societies, was listened to by a good-sized, discriminating audience. His subject was, the "Law of Service," being an amplification and treatment of the text that "no man liveth to himself." Profuse of illustration, but rather barren of thought, it seemed to be an old sermon, hastily revamped as an address for the special occasion.

The Illinois Natural History Society held its annual meeting; the meeting being simply for business purposes and but a small number of the members being in attendance. The officers of the previous year were reelected. *President*, J. B. Turner, Jacksonville. *Vice-Presidents*, Dr. Oliver Everett, Dixon; Dr. Samuel Adams, Jacksonville; Dr. Edmond Andrews, Chicago; Hon. Newton Bateman, Springfield; Dr. Frederick Brendel, Peoria; Hon. A. S. Miller, Rockford; D. H. Brush, Carbondale; J. F. Jacques, Quincy; M. S. Dunlap, Champaign. *Secretary*, C. D. Wilber, Bloomington. *Treasurer and Curator*, R. H. Holder, Bloomington. *Librarian*, Ira Moore, Bloomington.

The executive committee formerly existing was abolished by the action of the past Legislature incorporating the Society. The vacancy in the Board of Trustees, occasioned by the departure of J. W. Powell, Esq., of Wheaton, for the war, was filled by the appointment of James T. Ely, Esq., of Chicago. The names of the other Trustees will be found in the act of incorporation given below.

The report of the Treasurer showed a small balance in the Treasury, with a small number of outstanding accounts. The Secretary, C. D. Wilber, Esq., to whose exertions and energy the Society is mainly indebted for its present vigor, was appointed as the accredited agent of the Society, with full credentials, at a salary of $500, for the purpose of collecting money, specimens and members, and of advancing in every way the best interests of the Society.

The report of the Society's transactions for the previous year are now being printed in the same volume with the transactions of the State Agricultural Society; and it was ordered that one hundred copies be printed separately for the purpose of exchanges with sister societies. Authority was given to the curate to make up from duplicates on hand in the museum small cabinets of specimens for sale, the proceeds to be devoted for a library fund. The Secretary, Mr. Wilber, was authorized to give certificates of membership to future donors of valuable collections.

It being represented that of the various valuable collections now in the museum of the Society the main portion were held on deposit, belonging to individuals and not the Society, an exciting discussion arose. Its result was that R. H. Holder, Esq., of Bloomington, donated to the Society his valuable collection of mounted birds now arranged in the Museum. These comprise about four hundred specimens, and form to the popular eye perhaps the most interesting feature of the Museum. This action on the part of Mr. Holder was followed by a similar course on the part of C. D. Wilber, Esq., who donated to the Society his large collection of minerals and fossils, comprising many thousand specimens. Julian E. Bryant donated the series of fine paintings, illustrating the prominent geological contour and formation of the West, executed by him. Rev. H. J. Eddy, of Bloomington, donated his valuable collection of specimens illustrating the drift formation of this neighborhood, comprising some thirty or forty corals, and over a thousand specimens in all. Previously, Dr. George Vasey, of McHenry county, had donated his almost complete collection of the flora of Illinois, comprising about eighteen hundred specimens.

Dr. S. M. Mead of Hancock county had also donated a botanical collection, representing 500 species. Dr. Frederick Brendel of Peoria had also donated his valuable collection of the wood of Illinois. A. W. Nason, Esq., of the Illinois Central Coal Mines, at St. Johns, had donated a valuable collection of fossil ferns of the carboniferous era, representing over one hundred species, some of which are entirely new. These donations may be said to have all been made upon the understanding that in the possible event of the Society disbanding, the collections shall revert and become the property of the State Normal University.

These donations will undoubtedly be followed by others during the year, from all portions of the State.

Those already thus given are very valuable, being the results of the labor of many years of research and active labor. Their money value alone can only be represented by thousands of dollars; but their value to the Society, to the cause of science and to the pupils of the Normal School, cannot be estimated. The Society now stands on a better footing than at any previous time in its history, and the facts above revealed will send a thrill of joy to the hearts of those with whom the success of the Society is a paramount object.

The noticeable feature of scientific movements within the last three or four years has been its connection with the Common School system. It seeks to connect the two as far as practicable, and to furnish ample connections of specimens, so that the new plan of teaching by "object-lessons" may be fully carried out, instructing in the field of science by presenting to the student the "specimen" that he may "walk by light" instead of deriving vague ideas from pictorial illustrations or written descriptions.

The Society adjourned to meet at this place upon Christmas of this year, at which time the reports of the various commissions will be given, with the usual interesting exercises of an annual meeting. As the meeting at that time will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association, the exercises will be so arranged, for the mutual accommodation of the two bodies. It is expected that a very great degree of interest will be imparted to the Christmas week at this place, and that a very large audience will be collected together. Addresses will be given by members of the Society, among whom we have heard mentioned the names of B. D. Walsh and Cyrus Thomas, both of whom have been and are now making researches in the matter of the "army worm," which will then be laid before the public. Arrangements are already being made to have addresses from men prominent in the scientific world, and at present circumstances would seem to point to Agassiz, Guyot, or Hitchcock.

The Illinois Natural History Society has already been doing a great work for the cause of science in the West, and toward developing the resources of the State. The time will surely come, and at no distant day, when this Society and the State Normal University will be the pride and boast of our citizens.

Lombard University at Galesburg.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, July 4, 1861.

If you are ever tired of the dust and din of the city, the *fumum, strepitumque Romae*—tired of the ding dong of War, of "stumptail" discussions, of red tape, and the sluggishness with which the Washington anaconda contracts his folds—let me advise you to jump into a railway car and seek a respite among the quiet shades of Academus; in other words, to attend one of the many college "commencements" that are now holding in the land. Yesterday morning, I ran down to this quiet and charming rural town—so quiet at dawn, when I drove to my hotel through its tree-embowered streets, that I involuntarily repeated the exclamation of Wordsworth: "Dear God, the very houses seem asleep!"—and have spent two days so pleasantly in attending the annual literary festival at Lombard University that I have quite forgotten Jeff. Davis and the "Manassas Junction," the rifled guns of the traitors, and all other things they have rifled, the "*Great Forward Movement towards Richmond*," which has been daily telegraphed, for the last six weeks, as to come off "in a few days at farthest"—*et id omne*, with which we have been afflicted.

The Commencement exercises commenced on Monday evening, July 1st, with declamations by the Junior class; and, notwithstanding the spirit-stirring drum and the ear-piercing fife are heard in almost every nook and corner of the land, have attracted the usual throng of spectators from all parts of the State. The declamations were of a high order, and showed, it is said, an advance upon even the excellence of previous years. On Tuesday forenoon the Alumni Address to the Trustees and friends of the Institution was delivered by Rev. W. H. Ryder, of St. Paul's Church, Chicago, who held the unwearied attention of the audience as "with hooks of steel," for nearly an hour and a half. In the course of his remarks, the speaker paid a delicate and touching tribute to the late President of Tufts College, deceased, who preceded him in his ministry at Roxbury, Mass; discussed, in an eloquent and searching manner the cause of our present civil dissensions; briefly reviewed the history of his denomination; and closed with a vivid and luminous statement of its present position and prospects, its grounds for encouragement, and its defects. The address was characterized by his usual breadth of thought, pithiness and shrewdness of observation, and was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause.

On Tuesday evening the Erosophian Society and the Themerosian Court, the two literary societies of the University, united in celebrating their anniversaries, and an oration was delivered by Wm. Mathews, Esq., of Chicago, on "The Significance, Use and Abuse of Words." When Edmund Kean complained to Mrs. Garrick, the widow of the great actor, that the newspapers made terrible mistakes as to his conceptions of character, readings, points, &c., the old lady replied, "You should write your own criticisms. *David always did so!*" Fortified by so great an example, I was about to write a tremendous puff of the last-mentioned performance, but, recollecting what Cowley says about talking of one's self, and feeling unable, in this hot weather, to rouse myself to the height of so great an argument, I forbear.

On Wednesday, Commencement proper or course, when the customary orations, essays, &c., were delivered by the graduating class, most of which were of a high, and some of a rare, order of excellence. Among the best pieces was one read by a young lady, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science. The Valedictory Oration, on "The Dignity of Labor," was ripe in thought, polished in style, finely delivered, and would have done credit to Harvard or Yale. The closing Farewell drew tears from "eyes unused to weep."

Lombard University has had, during the past academic year, 268 students, and in spite of the stagnation of the times, was never more flourishing than to-day. The accession of President Weston to his office has had a magical effect on its prosperity. Possessing thorough critical knowledge in his department as a teacher, popular manners, and a rare administrative faculty, he has organized victory out of circumstances calculated to dishearten and defeat, and has placed the University, heretofore so shaky, on sure and lasting foundations.

W. M.

Eureka College.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

EUREKA, Ill., June 26, 1861.

In these troublous times when the minds of men are engaged to their utmost for the salvation of their country, and the journalist is almost wholly occupied in recording passing events, the march of armies, battles, etc., we can scarcely hope to claim from the columns of a journal a passing notice of educational movements and the march of intellect. But knowing that your valuable paper is always foremost in the cause of education in the State, we will give you a brief relation of the commencement exercises of the graduating class of Eureka College.

At 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the students met at the College Chapel, formed in procession and marched to the village church, in which the exercises were held, and which was tastefully decorated with evergreens, flowers, etc. Among the emblems which met the eye, were the "Stars and Stripes," "The Federal Union, it Must be Preserved," a large and beautiful painting of the Goddess of Liberty, etc. The following is the programme of speakers, music intervening the addresses:

English Salutatory, by H. D. Clark.

Latin Salutatory, by T. R. Bryan.

[These noble young men were absent at the call of their names, having enlisted in the service of their country to fight her battles.]

Address by D. V. B. Hallam, on the subject, Europe and America.

Eulogy upon S. A. Douglas, by J. F. Davidson.

Address by Miss M. G. Clark, on the subject, "The Beautiful."

Address by Miss S. J. Davidson, subject, "The Primary Object of a Young Lady after Graduation."

Address by W. J. Carpenter, subject, "True Nobility."

Address by A. H. Smith, subject, "*Non mihi sed aliis*."

Address by Miss M. E. Waughop, subject, "Decision of Character."

Address by Miss Rutilla Gillum, subject, "Calls for us."

Valedictory by Miss Nellie R. Jones.

Baccalaureate Address by the President, Geo. Callender, A. M., after which diplomas, conferring the degree of A. B., were awarded to the following gentlemen present: W. J. Carpenter, Dover, Ill.; A. H. Smith, Waynesville, Ohio; J. F. Davidson, Eureka; and one conferring the degree B. S. to D. V. B. Hallam, Eureka. The following young ladies were awarded diplomas conferring the degree M. A.: Miss M. G. Clark, Eureka; Miss Nellie R. Jones, Eureka; Miss R. Gillum, Eureka; Miss M. E. Waughop, Washington, Ill.; Miss S. J. Davidson, Mt. Zion.

It is due to state that the Faculty ordered diplomas conferring the degree A. B., to be awarded free of charge to the following gentlemen: H. D. Clark of Eureka, T. R. Bryan of Bloomington, and J. H. Rowell of Stout's Grove, Ill. These young men, who were also in graduating class, are now in the service of their country, under Capt. O. A. Burgess, Metamora, Ill. In almost every address of the day some happy allusion was made to this noble trio of young men.

Eureka College is situated in a village of the same name, in a noble grove of forest trees, in Woodford County, on the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad, and reminds one very much of the Academic groves of classic Greece. It has many attractions for the student which older institutions do not possess. The healthfulness and morality of the place are two which would outweigh many others. Notwithstanding the unhappy crisis which traitorous hands have brought upon our country, the Faculty still feel encouraged to press on with renewed energy in the great work of fitting young men and women for honorable positions in life. They hold that the safety of a nation, and the perpetuity of republican institutions of government, depend upon the mental, moral and physical education of the people. For these ends, they are determined to labor.

I. A. B.

Aurora Institute and Clark Seminary.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

AURORA, Ill., July 5, 1861.

The Anniversary Exercises of this Institution have just closed. The public examination of classes continued a day and a half, and was very satisfactory to the pupils and patrons, and reflected much credit upon the instructors. Quite all the members of the Faculty have been connected with the Seminary from its opening, and are ripe scholars and experienced, efficient teachers. The examinations gave evidence of accurate drill and thorough discipline.

The exhibition occupied an afternoon and evening. The compositions of the ladies were all good, some excellent. One on "Purity of Thought," by Miss Pierce, another on "Angling," by Miss Shepardson, and still another, "The Mission of America," by Miss Little, were especially good. The first was repeated by request, the second printed by request, but the third was best of all. It gave some striking thrusts at the rebels of the South. The young men's productions were distinguished for accuracy of pronunciation, and natural, forcible delivery. "The Potency of Blood," by Ira B. Henry, "Concentration of Thought," by Henry C. Eddy, and "Our Republic," by S. M. Fitch, were masterly efforts, in matter and style, and called forth hearty applause.

The address to the students by Rev. Mr. Holt, will long be remembered, its great truths so appropriately arrayed, so eloquently uttered.

Prof. Quereau's address to the ladies was well timed, and full of burning words against lady "do-nothings," and stirring appeals to prepare for life's real duties. Prof. H. S. Noyes before the young men, held his audience attentive with his good sound sense, wholesome advice, and fresh thoughts.

The awarding of Diplomas closed the exercises of the year, which has been one of marked success. Three hundred and sixty-seven students have been in attendance, averaging as many as last year, in spite of the hard times and the drain of its young men for the war. More than forty of its young men are now in the army.

The Fall Term will open Aug. 26th. The Faculty, for the most part, remain unchanged. This Institution is well equipped and efficiently managed, and offers excellent advantages.

VISITOR.

The Right Man in the Right Place.

Gen. Sumner, commander of the United States forces in California, is evidently the right man in the right place, and like General Lyon of Missouri, takes good care that treason does not secure any vantage ground within the limits of his military district. A correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, writing from Carson City, June 16, says:

"Here we are nearly all Union men. I do not think you will find half a dozen men who are with the South in the present movement, while at Virginia City there are some four or five hundred rank disunionists. They were working very nicely to put a Jeff. Davis man in as Governor of this Territory, but they were just as nicely defeated by the prompt action of Gen. Sumner, of San Francisco. They had arranged, and were ready to make a movement. They had secured the Government arms, which were sent over last year for the Indian war, and had them secreted. The next movement was to hoist the Secession flag, which was done. Rumors of all kinds were flying rapidly. I had occasion to go to Fort Churchill next day to attend to some business, and there found that several persons belonging to the Union party had been there to get the promise of protection.

On my way down I met several of the Secessionists returning. They doubtless had an eye to taking the fort. A very merry time they would have had of it. I remained there all night, and in the morning as I was about leaving a telegram came from Gen. Sumner to Major Blake, ordering him to take the arms from Carson City, Silver City, Gold Hill, and Virginia City. Within fifteen minutes the horses were driven up from pasture, saddled, and the men fully awaiting the order of march. They were in charge of Lieut. Baker. I waited for Capt. Moore, who had command of the company, and was detailed by Major Blake to carry out the order. We rode on and soon passed the troops going direct to Carson City, about thirty-six or forty miles.

Arriving in Carson, Capt. Moore demanded the arms of the sheriff, (Mr. Blackburn,) who immediately gave them up. A messenger was sent to stop the troops on the road. The Government wagon came in with an escort, took the arms, and went to Silver City and Gold Hill, taking all that were there. At Virginia they rather declined giving them up at first, but seeing Capt. Moore determined, they gave them up, but not until he had blockaded the streets. He also properly searched in private houses for secreted arms. I think it has put an end to Secession here. California is strong Union.

The Blockade at New Orleans.

We find the following letter in the Mobile *Advertiser* of June 29th:

MOBILE, June 28, 1861.

DEAR SIR: The telegram shown you yesterday by us, led you to believe the schooner Decinda "had arrived safely at New Orleans from this port." This vessel is loaded with grain at New Orleans and has not left that port—her cargo is being taken out and sold. No vessel has arrived at New Orleans or at *this port* since the Oregon was fired into.

The blockading squadron have probably taken the schooners Fanny, loaded with railroad iron, Three Brothers and Zuhme, loaded with salt, bound here—and the Olive Branch and Besbury from this port to New Orleans.

Yours, respectfully,

L. P. HILL & Co.

☞ A female military company named the Union Captivators, has been formed at Falmouth, Ky., and over thirty of the young ladies of the place have joined the organization. The uniform is an apron of the old-fashioned cut, made of red, white and blue—the part covering the bosom representing the stars and the lower part the stripes.

FEEDING FOUR THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS.—The patriotic citizens of Philadelphia have established a Volunteer Refreshment Saloon at the Washington street wharf, in that city, for the purpose of furnishing a substantial meal to the troops who pass through Philadelphia en route for the war. On Friday over four thousand were fed at this establishment.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

One of our Chaplains turns Englishman, and is feted by Gov. Letcher, Beauregard & Co.—What will Gen. Scott do?—Michigan and Massachusetts still pouring in Troops—Coats without Epaulettes on the Increase.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1861.

"I have something sweet to tell you," as the old song goes. Last night I was where the people do congregate, at Willard's, and I found a man who was looking for the correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE. He had something too rich to keep, and he proceeded to point out a quiet looking gentleman sitting at a distance talking, who had nothing of the John Bull about him; no plum pudding no 'auteur nor Aaspirate; and said he, "that man is one of the chaplains of our army, a western minister; he has been rooming with me, and all at once I missed him, and now he turns up, and by accident I learned to-day that he has been playing Englishman at Richmond, where, by letters to an Englishman, who told me of him, he has been introduced to Gov. Letcher and took a ride with him, and by the Governor was introduced to Beauregard and Davis and dined with them, and had almost as much attention as Russell of the London *Times*.

He had private quarters assigned him by Beauregard, and preached to the rebel soldiers at Richmond, at Norfolk, and at Manassas Gap.

I stood eyeing the bold man, who was as heroic as Hale, the spy in the Revolution, and while thinking I would like to know his story about the rebel force, my informant went to have a chat with him, and perhaps I may get it yet. If so, you shall have it. General Scott doubtless has the whole of it, and will act upon it. I call that working as well as praying, in the chaplain, and did I suppose he had not genius enough to act some other character, if needed within the enemy's lines, I would not now report his confidence game, lest his occupation be gone. These Southrons, who affect to know so much of English history and Englishmen, and who have been toadying so low to the correspondent of the "*Thunderer*," have been well sold by a plain minister, who has never seen the house where Shakespeare was born, or snuffed the over fragrant Thames!

The great question of the Fourth of July will be, what will Gen. Scott do? There is less uncertainty as to what Congress will do. That body will do just what the crisis demands—no more, no less. They will not, as some good Republicans have said, need to pass any general amnesty law to save the President from impeachment for going beyond his Constitutional power. Some weeks ago a secession reader of the *Intelligencer* drew out that "Sir Oracle" as such, by complimenting its sagacity and impartiality on Constitutional questions, making it "another *Daniel* come to judgment;" whereupon the editor set to, and went in for three columns, and came out with a triumphant vindication of every act of the President! He had only been "putting down an *insurrection*."

If this can be done in less than "three years," why then these troops, which are called out for that period, or for the rebellion, if it lasts as long, will be disbanded. It is not even a war we are engaged in; and the Congress will not stultify themselves, nor defeat Mr. Lincoln's position, by declaring war against the Southern Confederacy. That would just suit the rebels, and make them "belligerents."

But what will Gen. Scott do? that's the question. As July is named after *Julius Cæsar*, I hope Scott will this month play Cæsar effectually, and show that he is closely related to that great conqueror, in his generalship. One thing is possible, and I suggest it as probable. He has kept the army at work fortifying the Heights around Washington, and has the situation so now that a moiety of the men now here could defend Washington. He has kept back Cadwallader and Patterson's forces from alarming the enemy south and southeast of Harper's Ferry, and they have made no defences thereabouts. He has kept the mouth of Aquia Creek open, and has transports enough here to throw in, any night, a powerful army *at the mouth of the Creek*. In this way, without calling out Gen. Butler from his strong hold and check of the enemy around Fortress Monroe; and without running right in the face of all the batteries between here and Manassas Gap, with the loss of thousands of men, he can bring in Cadwallader's and Fremont's men from the West, and advance through Aquia Creek, with half the forces here, and compel Manassas Gap Camp to fly to Richmond. This will enable Scott to advance to Fredericksburg, and take and hold any position he pleases this side of Richmond. That city would then easily be besieged. Butler would come in on the east, McClellan on the southwest, Fremont and Cadwalader on the west by north, and the old General, with his army, could soon go in as he did in Mexico. Banks and Prentiss meantime attending to Baltimore and Tennessee, and our navy landing troops further South, that would call home the people to the Gulf States, the war would soon be ended.

Whether this is Gen. Scott's plan or not, it is one I think as probable as any suggested.

The troops are still trooping in, the latest arrivals being the 11th Massachusetts, numbering over a thousand men; and the 4th Michigan, eleven hundred and forty strong, which is the largest regiment I have seen, all here together. The Bay State men have a line of wagons which remind me of the cotton wagons coming in at Montgomery when their king is eleven cents a pound; only the Southern wagons will hold twice as much as any of our Government big blues. In these the rebels are now moving their army more effectually than many of our people imagine they are able to do. Four mules and a nigger will draw an immense load in these wagons. The Michiganders are full of iron, and their very uniform of iron gray, seems to have taken its complexion from the iron within striking out.

The Avenue and all the hotels are presenting a new phase in the fact that nine men out of every ten you meet do not as heretofore, wear epaulettes. Congress is coming strong and with that body come always full ten times as many of the "third estate men," who have axes to grind. This time the number is rather increased than diminished; for there are many offices yet to be bestowed, besides the army contracts to be obtained, and "our member" is an important man to get the fat job. Why, there are men here from the land of the Sioux, expecting Congress will make appropriations for Indian deputations, when some Ink-pa-du-tah claims will be allowed and provided for, and they get the money. They will will be disappointed.

A Chicago Dragoon and a "True Hearted Secessionist."

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent with Gen. McClellan's army in Western Virginia, writing from Camp Buckhannon July 2nd, thus describes a secession girl and how a bold Chicago Dragoon tamed her:

Apropos of women—the most vehement secessionists here wear crinoline. The spirited creatures have husbands and lovers in the rebel armies, and why should't they defend the cause in which their hearts are enlisted? A vivacious sun-browned Miss appeared at Head Quarters yesterday, with her venerable father, who had been arraigned for secessionism. She had three brothers and a lover in the Rebel army. She said she was "a Secessionist *to the back bone*"—and her white teeth glistened and her black eyes fairly snapped. "I'm true as steel," quo' she, and "I'll die before I knock under." But she said she had "a true heart" and "could appreciate a true gentleman" when she saw one. Her father had entertained a number of Union Army officers since our arrival, and she was surprised to find they were so agreeable, and she ran on in a lively rustic clatter until she had invited half the officers at Head Quarters to accept the hospitalities of the paternal mansion. A gallant dragoon from Chicago proposed to take a little secession steel out of her, and as it was raining hard when she was ready to return, he seized a capital opportunity to extend her some agreeable favors. Her horse and riding habit were half a mile from the hotel. The trooper mounted his charger and dashed away after them. When he returned her horse was found rather too restive among soldiers, and her *sister* mounted him. Our gallant dragoon was seen not long afterward with a nut-brown damsel on his saddle-bow, riding up the road with an arm tenderly encircling a very neat waist. His horse was somewhat fretful, for the first time in his life, and the trooper naively confesses he was obliged to hold his *charge*—not his charmer—very "taut" to prevent accident.

This morning our heroine returned with her father to trial, and our young friend the dragoon has been sticking a bouquet under everybody's nose ever since. It is fair to infer that our "true hearted" Secessia is more inclined to Union this morning—and

"A bold dragoon, he knows no fear,
He rides around" — miscellaneously.

SECESSION PRISONERS.

The examination of secession prisoners constitutes the principal business at headquarters. The Virginia Unionists are arresting considerable numbers. The major portion thus far, have been aged and middle aged men. None who have borne arms against us have been captured, and none who have given actual aid to the enemy. Most of them have exhibited symptoms of terror upon being confronted with the General, and all have taken the oath of fidelity—but two having exhibited the slightest hesitation. Their utter ignorance of the true character of the question involved in this contest, and their stupid prejudices against Northern men because we are from the North, are pitiful. They had actually supposed that "beauty and booty" was our motto. The excellent deportment of the men, and the high character of the officers has produced a wonderful impression upon them. I am compelled to admit, however, that my preconceived notions of Virginia spirit and sternness have been ruthlessly swept away by the humbleness and meekness of all the prisoners who have been examined at this point, where secessionism has been so powerful. I fancy that *Northern* rebels would exhibit enough back-bone under similar circumstances to save their credit. The rebel Virginians have not. From their own accounts, they are merely rebellious in sentiment. A few of them, after taking the oath, have displayed a vindictive spirit when they have considered themselves safe, but their anger generally has been directed against the Union Virginians. The latter, indignant at the lenity with which noisy secessionists have been treated, threaten hereafter to deal with prisoners after their own rough fashion. Although I do not perceive what else could be done with this class of prisoners, I must confess that their capture, trial, oaths, and immediate release, seems farcical. Considering the number of oaths administered to sentimental rebels in this (Upshur) county, this may be described as the "cussedest" place in Western Virginia.

A NEST OF SECESSIONISTS.—Some of the troops stationed at Parkersburg, made a little expedition down the river in the vicinity of Ravenswood on Saturday last, and arrested some dozen or more secesshers. All of them were released upon taking the oath, except three or four, among them a rascally Postmaster who had been filching the mails.—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer*, 4th.

COST OF WAR.

An Army of 250,000 Men—Detailed Estimate of the Cost of its Support—French and British Armies.

[From the Washington Republican.]

Many absurd statements of the cost of the military preparations of the United States are put forth, for divers purposes, and by persons of various degrees of intelligence, and calculations are circulated, based some on data entirely inaccurate, and others upon no data at all, in which the aggregate of expenses to be incurred in this war are placed at amounts huge enough to startle indeed the capitalists who are in the first instance to lend the money, and more, to alarm the people who are to pay.

It has been a favorite mode, in calculating the expense of war to the United States, to state that the expense of supporting our army hitherto, has been $1,000 per annum per man. We propose to state what in fact, is the proper cost of keeping in the field in this country, for one year, an army of two hundred and fifty thousand men, quite as large as will be required. The following classes of expenditures enter into the amounts which make up the aggregate which we present below in the table numbered one.

1. The annual pay and support (with all extra allowances) of the general officers, field and staff. This includes the pay, etc., of one Lieut. General, one Major General, one Brigadier General, aids-de-camp, the Adjutant General's department, Inspector General's department, signal officers, Quartermaster's department, subsistence department, medical partment, and pay department, $82,031.88, the expense of which on the peace establishment, is in our calculation doubled, to place it on a war footing, $164,063.76. It is assumed that five divisions will be as many as the army will be divided into. The annual expense under this head, accordingly, we place at $820,318, assuming the division staffs to be each as expensive as the general staff.

2. The annual pay, &c., of regimental officers, line and staff, and company officers, (commissioned) on a basis of ten companies to the regiment, for one regiment, is $62,772—for 250 regiments, $15,693,000.

3. The annual pay, subsistence and clothing of the rank and file, 12 non commissioned officers, one wagoner, and eighty-two privates to a company, making the strength of the regiment, all told, 1,046, amounts, for one regiment, to $275,772—for 250 regiments, to $68,910,000.

4. The cost of transportation and camp equipage is made up by allowing *sixteen* four-horse wagons to each regiment, and includes the cost of the wagons, horses, harness, camp equipage, one year's pay and subsistence at $28 per month, of sixteen wagoners (in addition to those provided for in the last item,) and forage, farriery, &c., for wagon horses, (64 to each regiment), 365 days, at 60 cents per day, the cost for one regiment being $40,392—for 250 regiments, $10,098,000.

5 and 6 relate to cavalry and artillery horses. Assuming that in cavalry and artillery, our forces will not exceed twenty thousand mounted men in active service, we take the cost of 40,000 horses at $125 each, $5,000,000, and add for forage, farriery, &c., for twenty thousand horses, 365 days, at 60 cents per day, $4,400,000.

7, 8, 9 and 10 embrace the outlay for arms and ammunition. The cost of 300 000 stand of arms is put down at $15 each, $4,500,000. The musket costs, we believe, $13.75. The difference, in the aggregate $375,000, will pay for as many fancy arms as it is expedient to have. Sixty field batteries, of six guns each, with their carriages, caissons, tool wagons and forges, reckoning brass guns, (separate from the carriage,) at fifty cents per pound, 900 pounds each, will cost $390,000. The cost of one hundred and twenty million rounds of ammunition for small arms is put at $2,400,000. The cost of one million four hundred and forty thousand rounds of cannon ammunition, being 24,000 rounds to each battery, is placed at $2,160,000.

11. Provisions will be lost and wasted. Besides the subsistence of the army reckoned in item No. 1, we must assume that quantities of articles prepared for subsistence will be lost, wasted spoiled and abandoned, in the exigencies and contingencies of the war. We will therefore place under this head an amount equal to the subsistence of 200,000 men for 100 days, that amount being as much as would probably accumulate, throughout the war, in advance of consumption. The cost of this, at thirty cents the ration, would be $6,000,000.

12. For engineering instruments and tools, ponton-trains, hospital stores, we have placed the round sum of $1,000,000, which will doubtless cover as many as will be required or purchased.

13. For recruiting expenses we have assumed a like sum of $1,000,000—more than will be expended, as our army will be filled up mainly by volunteer regiments.

These items of expenditure sum up as follows:

TABLE NO. 1.—SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL COST OF AN ARMY OF 250,000 MEN.

1.	General field and staff	$823,318
2.	Regiment and company officers	15,693,000
3.	250 regiments, rank and file, 12 non-commissioned officers, 830 privates, pay, subsistence and clothing	68,910,000
4.	Transportation as indicated above	10,098,000
5.	Horses for cavalry and artillery	5,000,000
6.	Forage for same	4,400,000
7.	300,000 stand of arms	4,500,000
8.	60 batteries of field artillery, 6 pieces each	390,000
9.	120,000,000 rounds of ammunition, small arms	2,400,000
10.	1,440,000 rounds of cannon ammunition	2,160,000
11.	Provisions to be lost and wasted	6,000,000
12.	Engineering outfits, ponton trains, hospital stores, &c	1,000,000
13.	Recruiting expenses	1,000,000
	Total	$122,371,318

Upon this aggregate of annual expenditure for 250,000 men, (the above estimates cover, in fact, the cost of 261,400 men—the regiments containing 1,046 men each,) the annual cost of each soldier will be $480 48; which, in comparison with the cost of the army establishment of other countries, is enormous. The army of England and her colonies, including India, (but exclusive of the late East India Company's troops,) consisted, last year, of 212,773 men, with 31,904 horses, and its cost for the year (an expensive war going on in China) was $70,842,743, being $332 95 per man. The French army in France and Algeria numbered, 400,000, with 85,705 horses. Its cost for the year was $97,774,177, being $244 44 per man.

Many are disposed upon a hasty view of the subject, to assume that the difference is made in the larger pay of our soldiers. But the consideration does not explain the discrepancy. If we deduct from $89.48 the annual cost per man of the army of the United States, as estimated above, the entire pay of a private, at $11 per month, 1132 per annum, we shall have left as the annual cost per man, $357.48, exceeding by $24.58 the entire annual cost of the British soldier, *pay included*; and by $113 04, the entire annual cost of the French soldier.

Yet, both armies, the French more particularly, are more expensively organized than any army contemplated in the United States, as will be seen from the following table, in which the superiority of in cavalry and artillery, the more expensive arms, is strikingly apparent:

TABLE NO. 2—STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES.

	France and Algeria.	England, Colonies, and India, exclusive of late company's troops.
Staff	5,097	1,322
Infantry	259,941	130,128
Cavalry	76,908	18,211
Artillery	17,873	28,529
Engineers	7,384	4,533
Train	5,635	1,939
Administrative service	8,737	1,541
Indian depots in Eng'd		6,688
Total	400,000	212,773
Horses	85,705	31,904

The annual cost of these armies, as we have stated above, are, for the French, 400,000 men, $97,774,177; for the English, 212,773 men, $70,842,743. That the reader may perceive of what items this expenditure is made up, we subjoin a table compiled from the French war budget and the British army estimates, the amounts being made in English currency:

TABLE NO. 3—COST OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMIES.

	French budget.	British army estimates.
		STERLING.
1. Administration	£295,506	£201,833
2. Pay, provisions, fuel, &c.	11,272,212	6,463,048
3. Clothing	876,431	595,416
4. Recruiting	1,151,714	82,894
5. Movement of troops	91,904	180,600
6. Justice	48,241	50,126
7. Purchase of horses	235,062	59,466
8. Forage	1,468,486	482,392
9. Stores and factories	1,478,467	3,160,604
10. Education	99,295	261,014
11. Barracks	93,900	699,150
12. Civil Buildings		179,407
13. Fortifications	24,080	158,165
14. Pensions	3,295,026	2,112,808
Total	20,159,694	14,606,751
Total in U. S. currency	$97,774,177	$70,842,743

Except pensions—of which we shall hear enough by and by, but which do not enter into the current expenses of the army)—except the item of pensions, and we may strike out, in considering the cost of a mobilized army, the last six items in the foregoing table, the amount of which is for the French army, $23,866,357, and for the English, $26,937,649. Without these, the annual cost of the armies would be—

	Men.	
French Army	400,000	$73,877,820
English Army	212,773	43,869,094

From which we deduce the

	French Army.	Eng. Army.
Annual cost per man	$184.69	$206.13

If we will add to these several results the entire pay of a private in the United States service, we should find the annual cost of an army on the French basis, (leaving out items as above, of permanent expenditure,) to be $316.69 per man; on the English basis, $338 13 per man. Applying these figures to the army of the dimentions on which we have made computations above, we shall have as the annual cost of mobilizing, paying, supporting and supplying with ammunition, an army for one year:

	French basis.	Eng. basis.
250,000 men	$79,172,500	$84,532,500

These amounts should certainly cover the *second* year's cost of our forces, after sufficient horses, arms, ordnance, baggage wagons, &c., shall have been purchased for the first year's campaign. In making up an estimate below, however, for a second year's campaign, we adhere to our figures in table No. 1, deducting items of outfit.

RESERVES.

If, in addition to an army of 250,000 men in the field, a reserve of like number be required, the cost of such reserve in camp for six months (see items 2 and 3 of table No. 1, "Summary of annual cost," &c.,) will be $42,301,500.

TWO YEAR'S WAR.

Contemplating two years of war, the aggregates of outlay will be, approximately:

First year, 250,000 men in field (as per table No. 1	$122,371,318
Reserve 250 000 men in camp for six months	42,301,500
Second year, 250,000 men in field	107,931,318
Reserve, 250,000 men in camp for six months	42,301,500
Total cost of army two years	$314,905,636

Then comes the expenses of the Navy. Destruction of some of our large vessels have rendered these somewhat. But we may compute, what with the purchase and armament of steamers already made, and the construction, armament, officering, manning, and victualling, of *fifty gunboats*, the article required for this war, that about fifteen millions of dollars, in addition to the present navy expenses, will be expended in the first year of the war. For the second year, about eight millions will be required. The civil list reaches twenty millions a year.

We shall have, then, for two years, if this war should possibly last that period, the expenses of the Government as follows:

Army, for two years	$314,905,636
Navy (additional), two years	23,000,000
Civil list, two years	40,000,000
An aggregate of	$377,905,636

—which is certainly formidable enough, to those who must look it in the face, without the addition of needless exaggeration.

The War Department—An Inquiry Wanted.

[From the New York Times.]

It is idle to attempt a suppression of the fact that the public universally regards the administration of the War Department as surrounded with corrupt influences. Contracts have notoriously been made in disregard of all the usual dictates of prudence and economy. Transports have been hired at monthly rates double the entire value of the vessels; arms and munitions have been bought at prices which only cease to seem excessive when we learn that one-fourth the cost passed into the pocket of the purchasing agent; the most worthless of trash has been received from favorites and paid for as if fully up to contract requirements; and in every transaction connected with our warlike preparations of the Government there has been the taint of peculation and dishonesty.

For these phenomena the Chief of the War Department is popularly regarded as responsible, and, at all events, upon him will rest the responsibility of disproving them. It was unfortunate for the Secretary of War that he came to his office with a reputation not free from reproach. Old charges of a damaging character, though perhaps without evidence to sustain them, had followed him for years; and it was known beside that his pecuniary interests ran in many directions, and were generally bold and speculative. It required more than ordinary circumspection, therefore, in the administration of his office to escape without suspicion the severe scrutiny such antecedents would provoke; and it must be confessed the Secretary has exhibited far less of the quality than was to be expected from a man of his practical shrewdness. A popular impression, extremely unfavorable to the Chief of the Department, has been created by the obvious swindling and plundering to which we have alluded.

Congress is about to be asked for indefinite millions to be disbursed mainly through the War Department. Before granting a dollar, Congress must institute such investigations as will leave no doubt upon the popular mind as to its honest expenditure. The extraordinary powers confided to the Executive must not be abused. The suspicion that the national enthusiasm is employed by bad and reckless men for self aggrandizement must be removed. Until certainty is attained upon these points, it is safe to say no loan will be received with any sort of favor in the money market.

A Mistranslation—An Englishman's French.

A paragraph from the Paris *Moniteur*, in the London *Post*, and copied in the New York *Evening Post* yesterday, excited some doubt as to the good will of the French government towards ours. It was stated, according to the London *Post's* translation, by the French official journal, that France "will" act towards the Italian kingdom as one day the great European powers *will act* in the American question, by recognizing the new republic of the Southern States, *when* that republic *shall have* constituted a government on the basis which will allow international relations to be entertained with advantage to general interests. We have italicised four small words, which are mistranslated, and by which the true sense of the paragraph is entirely lost.

Substitute *may* for *will*, *if* for *when*, and *should* for *shall have*, and the reader will get the correct rendering, which puts the matter in a very different light. It puts the case hypothetically instead of positively; and simply lays down a principle the justice of which everybody acknowledges.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Whereabouts of Wise.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 4th]

A member of the Legislature received a letter last night from Charleston, Kanawha county, stating positively among other things that Wise is in Charleston, (or was when the letter was written) at the head of a large force, and haranguing the people, and appealing to them to take up arms. The writer says the populace are being electrified by Wise's eloquence. His son, the redoubtable O. Jennings, is accompanying him. Special despatches to the Cincinnati papers, received last night, report Wise on his way down the Kanawha to the Ohio. Intense excitement exists in that neighborhood.

Wise seems to be almost as ubiquitous as Beauregard. One day he is reported to be certainly at Laurel Hill, at Buckhannon, at Beverly, all at the same time, and the next we hear of him is away down on the Kanawha, marching down upon the Ohio border. This statement, however, of his presence at Charleston may be relied on.

More Captures.

The Keokuk *Gate City* learns from Captain Morrison, direct from Hannibal, that about forty men of the Second Regiment, part Keokuk Guards and part Capt. Bob. Littler's men, went out on Saturday, surrounded and captured the town of Linneus, and took fifteen prisoners, among whom was Haliburton, State Senator. Littler's men made a pyramid and entered an upper room, where they found 15 to 20 kegs of powder, and a lot of bullets and buckshot. Lieut. McKenny also thought there was more powder in a certain secession store than was necessary to kill birds with, and therefore took charge of the same, whereat the owner was very mad.

A YOUNG MAN KILLS HIS BETROTHED AND THEN DROWNS HIMSELF.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Ithaca, N. Y., on Thursday. It appears that a young man named Cornell, nineteen years old, was engaged to a girl of seventeen. The friends of the parties objected to the marriage. Cornell invited his betrothed to ride, and on reaching a point beyond the city, he drew from his pocket a pistol and shot her, killing her instantly. Placing her body in the bottom of the carriage, he returned to the village, fastened the horse to the door of his house, proceeded to the inlet and threw himself in. He was subsequently taken out dead.

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From 300 to 600 Bush. of Slop
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Good UPLAND HAY can be delivered at the Distillery from $2 to $2.50 per ton. For further particulars apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 Lasalle street, Chicago, Or at the Office of the Distillery, Loda, Iroquois County, Illinois.

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500 Bags RIO COFFEE,
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IMPORTANT.—Look in at 176 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and everything in the Painting line. THOS. E. WOOD & CO.

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GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.
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GUNS, GUNS! GUNS! ... Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, ... and every variety of Revolvers, Bowie Knives, ... Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, ... Powder, Shot, Caps ... Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole ... Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY ... Lake ...

Rubber Goods.
BELTING, PACKING ... &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING ... Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. N. B. IDESON & CO., Sole ... 118 Randolph street, ...

Tobacco.
D. J. GARTH & CO., Manufactured Tobacco ... WING, BRIGGS, & ... Wholesale Grocers, 73 South Water-st., ...

Eye and Ear.
LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. ... SOUTH CLARK STREET. Opposite the Court House. ...

Trusses.
RUPTURES CURED BY ... HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS ...

Furniture.
MORGAN has Removed ... 160 Randolph Street, ... PARLOR AND BEDROOM SU... Mahogany and Walnut, ...

June 26th, 1861.

... PION SAFE,

... years since, and which con- ... books, Papers, &c., came out ... RIGHT, ... of the binding of the books ... in as good a state of pre- ...

... at into the Safe.

... larger size as soon as we ... Yours truly, ... BARTLETT & JUDSON.

... DUCTION!—From ... will sell the ... NO. 1 ... RACKERS, ... RACKERS, ... 40 Packs. ... 40 Packs.

... at Variety Store, ... CHICAGO, ILL. ... Randolph Street, ... HERMAN HOUSE.) ... AN AND CHAMPAIGNE ... NES, ... and Gurranteed Pure. ... DUSSHEIMER, UNGSTEINER, GIMMELDINGER. ... AT CHAMPAIGNE.

... CATHARTICS.— ... WATER—fresh. ... SALTS, ... ATER, ... AGNESIA, ... OWDERS, ... HENRY'S MAGNESIA. ... Murry's Fluid Magnesia. ... DWYER, ... street, opp. Tremont House.

... LET GOODS. ... SOAPS, ... BRUSHES. ... Nail and Cloth. ... MIRRORS, ... WATERS, ... and Bay Waters. ... SPONGES, ... Bathing Towels. ... ED & CO.,

... "A Capital con- ... E'S PATENT. ... R STOVE, ... FLAT IRONS, ... Perfect. ... IENT, VALUABLE." ... HANGINGS, ... HADES, ETC., ... and Retail. ... FAXON, ... STREET ... 79

... BUNTING ... AGS, ... HUBBARD & CO. ... D CORDAGE, ... street, corner of Wells. ... UE!! GLUE!!! ... RELS GLUE, ... BONES, ... BROTHERS, ... 000 ... ILL BAGS, ... Hundred. ... by the Thousand. ... LAKE STREET. ... 3,000 Pieces ... AC PRINTS, ... E'S SALE OF ... CARPETS, ETC., ... ake Street. ... WILLIAM W. PHELPS, Assignee ... VINGS' INSTITU- ... OF CHICAGO, ... February, 1857. ... Washington Street. ... AND UPWARDS. ... CHAACK, ... Street, ----- 47 ... S THE ... MAKER," ... ING STOVE ... Broiling Chamber, ... KING OVEN ... WATER RESERVOIR, ... ACK MAKER ... ENCE AND DISPATCH. ... UBLISHED!— ... Col. Ellsworth." ... H. HIGGINS, ... TACKLE.— ... Books, ... IMS, ROSETTES, ... MALT AL- ... A. B. MORSE, ...

CEPHALIC PI[LLS]

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I HAVE RECEIVED A GREAT DEAL OF BENEFIT FROM THEM. Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington Co., Pa., January 18th, 1861.
H. C. SPALDING, Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FIND THEM EXCELLENT.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq. Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. THEY ARE TRULY THE BEST PILLS I HAVE EVER TRIED. Direct A. STOVER, P. M., Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11th, 1860.
H. C. SPALDING, Esq. I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) WAS CURED OF AN ATTACK IN ONE HOUR BY YOUR PILLS, which I sent her. Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin County, Ohio, January 9th, 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, N. Y. DEAR SIR:—Inclosed find twenty-five cents, for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin Co., Ohio. YOUR PILLS WORK LIKE A CHARM—CURE HEADACHE ALMOST INSTANTER. Truly yours, WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., January 14th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING, Sir:—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and THEY HAD SO GOOD AN EFFECT THAT I WAS INDUCED TO SEND FOR MORE. Please send by return mail. Direct to A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz:—Cure of Headache in all its forms.

[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.

[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.

[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.

[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,

is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

Cultivation of the Voice.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini ... the propose to give particular attention to the usual neglected matter of Forming and Developing the Voice. A. J. EBELL. Rooms Musical Union Academy, Larmon Block. REFERENCES—Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady, Carlo Bassini. Cards with terms, &c., at Root & Cady's. je7-s681-3m

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street. mr30-s400-w-d1y

Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

CALL FOR A PAMPHLET. ap12-s651-1y

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd Sore Leg
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc?60-1y

Banking and Exchange.

GREENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY, Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. Illinois Discredited Currency bought at the highest market rates. je20-s?-2m

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. 32 Clark Street .... Chicago, Illinois. [ap11-60-1y]

BANKING HOUSE — OF — **B. F. CARVER & CO.,** Marine Bank Building, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted. oc27-60-1y

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK — OF — **CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,** (Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REFERENCES:—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago. ja30-12-1y

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S. A. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR. [s7-1y]

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. HAMILTON R. DOX, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MASSER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. WOOD and WILLOW WARE. STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. Nearly every article required for House-Keeping to be found at the MAMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ... ALLEN & DALTON.

Paper Hangings.

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 1 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 184 CLARK STREET. [oc15?]

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and the public that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3986. jel?-61-1y

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Traps, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miner's Tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake street. ap?-1y

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, Warranted to be the best in use. HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. LEATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of RUBBER GOODS. GEO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents, 118 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Tobacco

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. EWING, BRIGGS, & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated brands of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand. my29-s?

Eye and Ear

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. ...South Clark Street...79. Opposite the Court House. French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames. [ja?]

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS, This Truss is unlike all others ever used both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, but thereby gives a call for a truss for life, most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to heal. ... UPON THE CORD or obstruct circulation; never rusts or corrodes, and is always clean and new. ... It is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS ... [illegible] ... Exclusive Agent for the Western States, 148 Lake street, Room No. 4, (up stairs) ... Wholesale Trade supplied at New York prices.

Furniture.

J. MORGAN has Removed to **160 Randolph Street,** where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as new, wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is all entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West. PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES in Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard and Dining Tables and Chairs, Sec. Etageres, Tete-a-Tetes, ... Please call and examine this stock before you purchase. ap?-6m-ly

Money and Exchange.

NOTICE—We have opened an Office in McCormick's Building corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, for the transaction of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. ly1x1w A. C. BADGER & CO.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, FOR SALE BY B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 140 South Water street.

VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, MISSOURI and KENTUCKY money purchased by C. H. BECKWITH. jy1-g36-1m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties. LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD. J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street. Post Office Drawer 6157. de11-61-1y

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. P. O. BOX 6049. Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated. ROBERT C. WRIGHT, Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois. ao1-s601-3m

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING, Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets. no'4-1y

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good Improved Farms in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 131 Lake street. au16-?-1y

Co-Partnership Notices.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERE- tofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of AIKEN & NORTON, is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to receive payment immediately. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style. E. AIKEN. JONATHAN BURR. Chicago, April 27th, 1861. my25-s?-2m

Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Dole's Building, CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets .... $235,000.
Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets .... $235,000.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets .... $220,000.
Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets .... $178,000.
Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets .... $227,000.
Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK. ap29-s?-3m

Dentists' Cards

A. W. FREEMAN, Dentist, 102 .... WASHINGTON STREET .... 102. P. O. Box 3041. oc5'60-1y

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 58 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, Regulating or the insertion of Artificial Teeth. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. my2'61-1y

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st., Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 58 West Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. Rogers's Millinery store, at which place he has newly furnished an elegant suit of Rooms adapted to his professional wants, and where he will be pleased to see his former patrons and such other citizens as wish his professional services. ap1'61-1y

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT. 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of All Kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE: The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street. my28

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY, BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS, Coppersmiths, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS. SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c. ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade. 223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. [no1'?-1y]

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls. oc1 60-1y

Bags

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO. BAGS AND SACKS Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands. SIMEON FARWELL. ap4-s?-1y

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO., HOPE COTTON MILLS, Pittsburgh, Penn., MANUFACTURERS OF Seamless Grain Bags, AND OF OSNABURGS, 32 inches to 40 inches wide. We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1 ?-1y

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 187 South Water-st., Chicago. B. K. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Bags of Every Description. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my3-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY, 275 SOUTH WATER STREET. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—Every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN. ap1'60-1y

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, 101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders confident of executing to your full satisfaction. JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
6.00 a. m.	......	6.00 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	9.55 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	4.40 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	......	6.00 a. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.25 a. m.
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.40 p. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.35 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	3.30 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.50 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.50 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.? a. m.
5.15 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
3.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	4.50 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
7.10 a. m.		6.25 a. m.
7.40 p. m.		6.40 p. m.

The Comet.

This new visitor seems to have taken the savans by surprise. Who the stranger is, and where he came from, is a mooted question with the best of them. Mr. Bradley, of the Alleghany (Pa.) Observatory, reports his observations of it as follows:

There is no description of it in the books; nothing in any late astronomical calculations anywhere which would lead one to expect the appearance of any such celestial stranger, and, moreover, while the approach of comets is gradual, growing more and more brilliant, this one burst suddenly into view in all its full effulgence. I am certain there was nothing like it in the heavens on Saturday night or the night before, and I am, therefore, the more astounded at such a variation from the known habits of comets.

Mr. Bradley makes the following calculations of its position:

"*The great Comet of 1861, as seen from the Alleghany Observatory, June 30, at 5 minutes past 9 in the evening.*

"Nucleus in the Lynx about 95 deg. R. A., and about 50 deg. N. Declination; well defined, both to the unassisted eye and also by a magnifying power of 60 or 90, and in either case apparently much larger than the planet Jupiter. Tail 7 deg. broad, and more than 60 deg. in length, extending between the head of Ursa Major and the Camelopard, and about midway between Polaris and Beta Ursa Minoris, and onward almost to Lyra. It does not set in this latitude, but is visible during the night, skirting the northern horizon. It will be on the meridian to-day at about 12 o'clock, and about ten degrees to the north of our zenith. By the appearances of the tail there is reason to infer that it is approaching the sun at an inconceivable rate. I think by the cut of her jib she will probably be remembered, and also recorded, as one of the most extraordinary craft that has floated into our horizon for hundreds of years. BRADLEY.

"Alleghany Observatory, July 1, 1861."

Capt. Gillis, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, presented Secretary Welles the following observations upon this "remarkable comet:"

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY, July 3, 1861.

SIR:—I have the honor to present to you the observations made upon the remarkable comet now visible in the northern portion of the heavens.

It was first noticed on the evening of the 30th ultimo at 10½ o'clock. At that time a bank of clouds obscured the nucleus, and its lengthened coma of pulsating light extending towards the zenith caused it to be mistaken for an auroral beam. This opinion of its nature was apparently confirmed by a number of luminous and vapory flocculi lying eastward of the meridian, and near the prime vertical. The following evening, at about the same hour or a little later, it was again remarked, and under somewhat similar circumstances; but, whilst the change of place was evident, there was no reason to suspect it a celestial body. At a later hour its character was no longer doubtful.

Last night the nucleus of the comet was near the small star 6 Ursæ Majoris, from which point the tail proceeded in two branches. The first one, slightly curving towards the star *alpha* Ursæ Majoris, was only 8 deg. or at most 10 deg. in length. The other, eastern or main branch, was straight and narrow, and passed in a nearly vertical direction closely parallel with the stars *lambda* and *kappa* Draconis, near the latter of which it was the most attenuated, and not more than 1 1-2 deg. in width. Thence, spreading gradually, it could be followed by the eye to a point in the neighborhood of 68 and 72 Herculis, or to a distance of some 80 deg. or 85 deg. from the nucleus. During the night it seemed to move slowly westward, finally enveloping the two stars of Draco, mentioned above.

Its light was neither uniform nor constant. For the first 8 deg. or 10 deg. from the nucleus the tail was remarkably brilliant, and then rapidly diminished in intensity until reaching its narrowest point, beyond which the gradation was almost insensible. The constancy of the light near the nucleus was interrupted at intervals by flashings or pulsations, closely resembling those of the aurora, and at these times it was remarked that the upper portion of the tail was perceptibly fainter, though this may have been simply the optical effect of contrast.

When viewed with a telescope of low power the nucleus appeared as a small planetary disc of only a few seconds diameter. From this there emanated towards the sun a luminous sector, or fan shaped head, terminated by a well defined convex line. The matter proceeding from the nucleus toward the sun and forming the head was at this line sharply repelled, and, falling back on either side, formed the branches of the tail. The whole appearance of this sector, at first brilliant and well-defined, underwent various modifications as the night progressed. When first observed it was nearly symmetrical with respect to the comet's axis. The eastern wing was perhaps a little the longer of the two. There was a dark oval spot near the middle of the fan and a little to the east of the axis; then a faint curved line or lines, concentric with the outer convex boundary, divided the mass into upper and lower strata, each with a cusp on either side. Afterwards the lines appeared broken, giving a mottled appearance to the central zone of the sector; and, finally, the western cusps seemed to break, and the fan shape was transformed into a spiral, whose centre was in the nucleus. Meanwhile, during three hours of observation, the dimensions of the whole mass had increased to at least double of the original size, while the outlines had become so indistinct that it was only with difficulty the general shape could be recognized.

I subjoin the following determination of the comet's place, as made by Mr. Ferguson with the equatorial.

M. Time, Wash.	R. A.	Decl.
July 2, 10h. 55m. 19.3s	8h. 43m. 3 51s	X 63 19 1 45

The comparison star is supposed to be Arg. Z. 187.74.

Hourly motion in R. A. X 166 seconds in time. in Decl. X 570 seconds in arc.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. GILLISS, Superintendent.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y Navy.

The comet does not seem to have been noted at Cambridge, at Albany or at New York.

Sam Beswick offers through the New York *Evening Post* the following prediction in regard to "The Great Comet," as it is called:

Will you please find a place for the following original documents in relation to the "great comet" now visible in the heavens? Scientific men have not had an opportunity to gain sufficient data for determining with any degree of accuracy the movements of this celestial visitor. And until the elements of its motion are approximated, nothing satisfactory can be said in relation to its identity with the comet of 1264 and 1556. Still, I have thought it might be useful to present these original discussions on its reappearance at the present time, as parts of its history. The comet now visible, if it be the "great expected comet," is one of the most extraordinary on record, and its movements will be watched with the most intense interest, and its elements of motion determined with great accuracy. For obvious reasons I shall refrain from saying anything at present, and content myself with merely calling attention to the following documentary evidence of its predicted re-appearance "about the year 1861." SAM BESWICK.

New York, July 3, 1861.

[From the Manchester Guardian of May 4, 1850.]

SIR: Respecting the epochal return of this celebrated comet, two predictions have been presented through the public press. One, by Mr. Hind, was given in the Astronomical Notices; the other, by myself, was given in your journal. And now, after an interval of nearly three years, the former has been given up by Mr. Hind, and the latter adopted. A laborious investigation has decided in favor of the latter. The following contrast will place the prediction at once before the eye of the reader:

Mr. Hind—"The results of my calculation have satisfied me....that its return to perihelion must be near at hand....the return is fixed for the end of February, 1848."—[*Hind, in Astronomical Notices, May, 1847.*

Mr. Beswick—"I have been engaged in a series of computations, and the result has been in my mind a conviction of error in Mr. Hind's prediction....I believe its next appearance will be about the year 1861."—*Manchester Guardian, June 19, 1847.*

"Its next appearance will not be till about the year 1861....I wish not to disparage the scientific statement of this excellent calculator and observer, but to call attention to the much more probable prediction given above."—*Manchester Guardian, April 19, 1848.*

However, the expected time came, but the comet appeared not; month succeeded month, and at last year succeeded year, but waiting was mere vanity. And now, three years from the first publication, we have the following improved prediction from Mr. Hind, grounded on a full investigation of the case:

"With Haley's elements, the true time of revolution of the comet in 1556 was 112,943 days, and the perturbations should diminish the ensuing period about 1,797 days,—whence we find the next perihelion passage will occur on August 12, 1860."—*Hind, in a letter to the Times.*

A full investigation of the case has therefore decided the correctness of my prediction, first given in the *Guardian*—that the return should not be in the year 1848, but "about the year 1861"; for the epoch is now fixed for the end of the year 1860; showing nearly thirteen years of an error in Mr. Hind's previous prediction. Bearing in mind that the former, though grounded on "a series of of computations," as stated above, was given at a time when the whole array of testimony, talent and position were against me, whilst mine was the only dissentient voice to Mr. Hind's prediction, I do not wonder, upon reviewing the whole of the circumstances, that in fixing upon the epoch of "about the year 1861," instead of 1848, the finger of scorn was privately pointed at me when the result was communicated to one or two of our scientific savans, who affirmed they should rest upon Mr. Hind. The complete failure of the first prediction, and a full investigation of the whole matter, have subsequently justified what then appeared rash and even ridiculous. I have also inserted it in an astronomical work which was in the press when both predictions were published; but both in this work and in the two letters above referred to, and also when speaking of the matter in private, I have designedly, and hence invariably, used the same qualified expression of the time of this comet's return. I have always used these words—"about the year 1861." And I have no doubt that its return, like the time now fixed upon by Mr. Hind and others, will not only justify my caution, but also my computation—that the return of the great comet of 1264 and 1556 will be "about the year 1861."

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL BESWICK.

Manchester, May 1, 1850.

What has become of Governor Hammond? What of Orr? What of Iverson? What of Toombs? What of Keitt? What of Pryor? Only a few months ago these names were in all mouths and in all paragraphs. Now we hear them not, and we read them not. They are forgotten. Their places are taken by Davis, Beauregard, &c.

Wondrous are the casualties that befal great notabilities. This war seems more extinguishing than distinguishing.—*Louisville Journal.*

A FLOATING ISLAND.—Captain Simpson of the brig Bird of the Wave, arrived at Boston from Port au Prince, states that on the 18th ult., in lat. 20, 59, long. 72, 51, saw a floating island twenty feet high, with a number of trees on it. He passed within two hundred feet of it.

SOUTHERN BLOOD RUNNING.—The St. Charles *Intelligencer* calls attention to the fact that Southern chivalry promised in case of war with the North that Southern blood would run—run like water. It has run, not by the gill or gallon, not from "flowing veins or gushing artery," but in the original packages where nature stored them.

Lake Transportation.

1861. THE 1861. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO. Will during the present season, run their line of FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS Regularly between Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes, FORMING A DAILY LINE, For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and TRI-WEEKLY LINE, To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York. Through freights subject to but one transhipment.

Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 15 Broadway, New York.
J. L. WARNER, No. 8 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 96 State street, Boston.
C. J. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & BAYNE, Toledo, Ohio.
E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
BECKER & WARNER, Cleveland.
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BUFFALO, CHICAGO AND Lake Huron Railroad Line. SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE TAKE NOTICE! The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly Line of First-Class Screw Steamers:

HUNTER,	580 tons	Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,	549 tons	Capt. L. Hunt,
ONTONAGON,	587 tons	Capt. B. Wilkins,
SUN,	549 tons	Capt. Jones,

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R., For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada, for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, from Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sacketts Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care.

Shippers from the East, for Lake Michigan ports will find it to their interest to ship by this line, being more reliable and less water than any other line, and a saving of One-Half Insurance and from 2 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further particulars, apply to ... Gen'l West'n Ag't, foot South Lasalle st.

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago, Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article to their line. AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. JULIUS BAUER. oc15-s?-1y

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street, Chicago. [oc15-s?-1y]

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY, OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST. OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. [my3-s?-1y]

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS. REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

NEW PATENT LAW.— BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential. OFFICES: Established. Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office) ... 1849. St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House) ... 1850. Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block) ... 1860. London, (England) ... 1852. Paris, (France) ... 1859. Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application. my9'61-1y

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS, Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD, Shot, White Lead and Litharge, PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1526. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. MOTZ, Agent, at 16 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tin ware. au30-s?-1y

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 80 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

NOTICE.—We are represented by Messrs. GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO., OF NEW YORK, AND BY Messrs. MacDougall & Davidson, OF MONTREAL, Either of which firms will make advances in Cash on Produce consigned to us for sale. GILLESPIE, BORTHWICK & CO., Liverpool, England. Refer to P. Anderson, Esq., Chicago. my?

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—77 KINZIE ST. Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles to the eastern markets, or shipments to ... ap?

HOOPS, STAVES AND HEADING. 500,000 MURELL'S HOOPS, 300,000 MCHALL'S STAVES and HEADING. For sale by C. J. MAGILL, Corner South Water and Wells sts. jel?

Illinois Currency, &c.

$100,000 ILLINOIS CURRENCY WANTED. We are paying highest prices for Illinois Currency. Holders of "STUMP-TAIL" will find it to their advantage to Consult our List of Rates before selling elsewhere. We are paying in Gold, New York Exchange or Eastern Currency, as parties may desire. BELDEN & YOUNG, Exchange Office, cor. Clark and South Water sts. jy1-g?

CLEARING HOUSE FOR Illinois Currency. We have this day change our manner of making returns for Discredited Illinois Currency, and shall hereafter, instead of forwarding bonds in return for it, receive it from all parties in sums of $250 and upwards, keeping a correct account of the notes of each bank received, and after having accumulated enough on any one bank to take up a bond sell the bond and make returns in New York Exchange.

The Bonds will be sold in New York by telegraph, to be delivered when they arrive, and we will remit as soon as we learn by telegraph the prices at which they have been sold.

In this way parties who send us the currency will receive for each note sent us exactly its proportion of the securities held by the Auditor, less our commission, which will be two per cent. on the bonds sold. This charge covers all expenses of every kind, including the Auditor's fee ($5 per bond), cost of forwarding and selling bonds, telegraphing, &c. &c.

There are now eighty-nine banks, the notes of which we can convert in this way. Lists of which will be sent to all applicants. N. H. RIDGELY & CO., Springfield, Ill. je27-g?

STATE BONDS Illinois Currency. Bonds of all kinds sold as New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale. A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED. New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily. my24'61-1y E. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN MONEY. We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties. 32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake. DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., W. C. CHURCHILL. je15-s?-?m

ILLINOIS CURRENCY. BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and Discredited Wisconsin at Highest Rates. Office Old Post Office Building, (up-stairs.) WE PAY GOLD. We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank. je15-s? 1m

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE. Chicago, June 6th, 1861. A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual. D. A. GAGE, Superintendent. je7-s684-1m

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING, Washington, May 1st, 1861.

In pursuance of the provisions of the seventh section of the "Joint Resolution in relation to the Public Printing," approved June 23d, 1860, sealed proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 1st day of July, 1861, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1862.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required:

CLASS 1.

10,000 reams fine printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.

6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 inches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

(Agreeably to the provisions of the joint resolution aforesaid, samples of the character and quality of the paper required for the above classes will be furnished to applicants therefor.) This paper is to be put up in quires of twenty-five sheets, and in bundles of two reams each; each quire to contain 25 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under five per cent. from the standard weight will be received, and the same uniformity in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.)

CLASS 3.

400 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, to measure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.

2,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 480 sheets.

CLASS 5.

500 reams superfine plate paper, (calendered or uncalendered as may be required,) 19 by 24 inches and of such weight per ream as may be required.

CLASS 6.

1.	1,500	reams quarto post writing-paper,	10	by 16	inch.
2.	2,000	do cap	do.	13	by 16 do.
3.	1,000	do demy	do.	16	by 21 do.
4.	1,000	do folio-post	do.	17	by 22 do.
5.	100	do medium	do.	18	by 23 do.
6.	100	do royal	do.	19	by 24 do.
7.	50	do super-royal	do.	20	by 28 do.
8.	50	do imperial	do.	22	by 31 do.
9.	100	do double cap	do.	16	by 26 do.

CLASS 7.

1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 18 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.
2. 1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-eight pounds per ream.
3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 23 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds per ream.
4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 23 inches, to weigh twenty-four pounds per ream.
5. 240 reams writing paper, 18 by 23 inches, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
6. 400 reams writing paper, 18 by 19 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 4, 5, 6 and 7, must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream, and no "outside" quires. They are to be made of the best materials, free from all adulterations, and complete in their count. The papers in class 6 are to be sized, cut to a true edge, and securely and substantially enveloped. The papers in class 6 are to be white or blue, laid, flat, and of such weight as may be required by this office. Those in classes 4, 5, 6, and 7 are to be white and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee signed by the bidder or bidders. If any of the proposals shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office, and none others will be taken into consideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such place in the city as may be designated in Washington City, (except that the class 7, which must be delivered at Buffalo, in the State of New York,) in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Bidders are required to furnish, with their proposals, samples of not less than one quire of each of the kinds of paper bid for, and upon which their proposals may be based, except in classes 1 and 2. The successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to their samples.

Proposals will be addressed to "JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington," and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Paper." my3-s?

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing the State of Iowa with Stationery, as per schedule following, will be received at the office of Secretary of State at DesMoines, in said State, until the 10th day of July, 1861. On said day such proposals as shall have been received, will be opened at said office and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders; the parties contracting for the State, reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders, if advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State, at the Capital, on or before the 10th day of October next, without claims for freight, boxes, or anything extra, over amount bid.

SCHEDULE.

150	reams	Book Paper, 24x38 inches
150	"	Legal Cap.
20	"	Commercial Note.
25	"	Flat Cap.
100	"	Letter Paper.
15	"	Folio Post.
5	"	Largest size heavy packing paper.
60	"	Enveloping Paper.
50	"	Pamphlet covers, assorted.
200	M	Envelopes, assorted.
4	dozen	Inkstands, common.
15	"	Good Pens with Silver cases.
15	"	Letter Pads.
18	"	Erasing Knives.
6	"	Cushing's Manual.
14	"	Maps of Iowa.
14	"	Japanned Candlesticks.
6	"	Quart bottles of Writing Fluid.
6	"	Bottles Carmine Fluid.
6	"	Quart bottles of Mucilage.
4	"	Mucilage bottles with brushes.
6	Gross	Rubber Bands, assorted.
6	"	Blotting Boards.
30	"	Faber's Pencils, assorted Nos.
2500		Quills.
1		Eyelet Machine.
75	Boxes	Paper Wafers, or seals.
30	"	Star Candles.
6	"	Eyelets, large size.
100	pounds	Flax Twine, assorted.
10	"	Sealing Wax.

J. W. CATTELL, Auditor of State.

Des Moines, April 18, 1861. a?-s?-1tewtw

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa of a sum not exceeding $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, authorized by an act passed at the Extra Session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion and defend itself in War." Approved May the 28th, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received must not be less than the amount of $50,000 by the amount of this sum, for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale at their nominal par value previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The Bonds for the sale of which the said proposals will be received are in the sum of One Thousand or Five Hundred Dollars, each at the option of the party making the proposal to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and sealed by the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the auditor of State, but not attested by the Great Seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and the payment of the interest semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said Bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, but the Governor may cause said payment to be made at any other place in the City of New York by giving thirty days public notice of such place in three newspapers in said city.

The State has irrevocably pledged itself to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said Bonds as the same may become due, and the principal, at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all of each of the entire taxable property of the State, is hereby ... [illegible] ... by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on such Bonds ... [illegible] ... that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State of Iowa ... [illegible] ... of Iowa. The One Hundred Dollar bonds authorized by said act will be sold in all in the state.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if it shall be considered that the interests of the State ...

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds.

The proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock M. on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception in the presence of such persons as may see fit to attend, and the bonds will be awarded to the highest responsible bidders, if accepted, on the 13th day of July A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, endorsed "Proposals for Iowa State Stock."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan and of the action of the Board of Commissioners thereunder, together with other documents pertaining to said loan, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, for inspection and examination.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, MATURIN L. FISHER, Loan Agents.

Chicago, June 25th, 1861. je?

Wholesale Houses.

16 & 18......STATE STREET......16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18. mh?-1y

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861........A Card........1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, ...LAKE STREET, CHICAGO........ Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on as favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit. Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WARE. THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Ware, at the LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut; ALSO, CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [ja?-s? 15]

MILITARY GOODS.— COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will BE SOLD CHEAPER Than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see. je21

CONCESSION! PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave., Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, So far as they can be effected by Low Prices. We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions, Unsurpassed in FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE. These are times for Actions rather than Words. And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe21-ly

HARDWARE. 63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63. Corner of State Street. HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. Sold at the Lowest Prices, and guaranteed in every case to give the greatest satisfaction. H. O. STONE. 63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63. my?

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO. 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates, 4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. 2,000 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 28. 3,000 Bs. Copper Bottoms. 300 Ts. Braziers' Copper. 1,000 Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 18. 400 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. 2,000 Bdls. Best Fence Wire, No. 9, 10 and 11. 400 Keg Nails, "Sterling" and other prime brands. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices. A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinners' Goods of all descriptions upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market. WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. G. W. BELDEN. [ap1?-1y]

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS, No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS. FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands. " PATENT CALF. " OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF. " " " UPPER. " SOLE LEATHER, best tannages. Calf Kid, Morocco, ENGLISH LASTING, SATIN FRANCAIS, Silk and Cotton Congress Goring, SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c., ALL AT LOWEST PRICES. [mh?-1y]

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 39........LAKE STREET........NO. 39. CHICAGO, ILL. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 ... Lake Street ... 63. We offer to the trade at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES—

4,000	boxes	TIN PLATE.
4,000	bdls	SHEET IRON.
100	"	RUSSIA IRON.
100	"	IMITATION RUSSIA.
3,000	"	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE.
100	casks	SHEET ZINC.
20	tons	PIG TIN.
10,000	lbs	COPPER BOTTOMS.
20	sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES.
100	"	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS.
1,000	doz.	AXES.
1,000	"	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS.
20	tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake sts.

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 89 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 107 South Clark street, in Lombard's West Store. Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Goods in all its branches. He colors to any desirable color, such as Solferino, French Purple, &c., colored in any shade. As a practical and experienced Dyer he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment. His prices are reasonable and by fair dealing he hopes to receive the patronage of all. ...

NEW YORK STEAM DYE- WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 107 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyes and cleans all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. ... [illegible] ... Orders by mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box ...

CARRIAGES—At Shelton & Tuttle's CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages and Buggies in the city, which will be sold at prices to suit the times. ...

Commission Merchants.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 8. Personal attention given to purchases and consignments of Produce. ADVANCES made on property to store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East. je27-1y

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 152 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. ap18'?-1y. M. S. NICHOLS. E. K. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally. Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets. P. O. Box 4267. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephews & Co., Gourd Freres, Yelverton, Bros., Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments. je18'?-1y

CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES Will be made on consignments to the above house of BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY, oc7'60-1y] By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 84 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or to save, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. S. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANT For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 226 and 2? South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ?-1y

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 183 South Water street, P. O. Box 225, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—It would please us to sell them. N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 189 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. au15a16-1y E. STONE.

S. HOLMES & CO., Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES. sept?-1y

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 216½ South Water street second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and per receipt in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co. J. S. WILLIAMS. ja1?-1y W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Steel's Block, (2d Floor,) corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill. C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. B. MILES. GILBERT MILES & STANARD, No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo. my15-s?-3m

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments in Sight Exchange. my?-3m E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water street. A. H. NEELY. H. H. LAWRENCE. W. T. WINDIATE. H. P. LAWRENCE. mh?-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1?-1y

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. mh?-1y A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago. mh?

MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants, 7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago. JOHN J. MUDD. my17'61y G. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago. B. F. CULVER. ja16?4 C. E. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 238 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. REFER TO Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Aiken & Norton, Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse..........No. 91 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission. mh?-1y

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. au1?-1y NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 119 South Water Street, Chicago. JAMES L. GATES. jy?-1y ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 12 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6107, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Markham, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au1?-1y

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........186. Aikin's Building. Business confined strictly to commission. jy30-1y

R. & S. P. CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments. BOSWELL CARTER. mh?-1y SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. WATSON V. COE. WM. H. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD. de?-1y

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe1?-1y

T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on Consignments. T. MAPLE. [my?-1y] J. B. MAPLE.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 1? South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 127 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. F. W. ELLIS.

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S Cast Steel CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS. We are prepared to fill orders for these CELEBRATED BELLS At New York Prices, With Freight Added. Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Agents and importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, 63 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, At Prices to Command the Market! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. PARAFFINE ILLUMINATING OIL. PETROLEUM ILLUMINATING GAS. MACHINERY OILS. DEPOT: COZZENS & CO., 90 Water street, New York.

Railroads.

CLEVELAND AND BUFFALO. 1861. The Michigan Southern Railroad Company's splendid Passenger Steamers CITY OF BUFFALO, 2,100 tons burthen, A. D. PERKINS, COMMANDER. WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,000 tons burthen, L. B. GOLDSMITH, COMMANDER. Will, on and after June 14th, leave C. & T. Co's Dock at Cleveland for Buffalo alternately every evening at 8 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday. Railroad Tickets good on Steamers. First class fare includes Meals and State Rooms. These Boats have no equals for Speed, Safety and Comfort. Connections made at Buffalo with trains for Niagara Falls, Saratoga, New York, Boston, &c. &c. Freight Contracts made on Favorable Terms. ... J. C. HARRISON, Manager, Buffalo. LEWIS H. ADAMS, Freight Agent, Cleveland. je14-s?

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. FARE REDUCED TO Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, AND ALL POINTS IN IOWA. TWO EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS leave daily from the Depot of the CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY AT 9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M.

Fare to BELOIT $1.00
Fare to FREEPORT $1.00
Returning leave Freeport at 2:15 P. M.
Time Saved, Chicago to Beloit ... 1 hour 27 minutes
do. Chicago to Freeport ... do. do.
do. Freeport to Chicago ... 1 hour 5 do.
do. Beloit to Chicago ... 1 hour 5 do.

Tickets for sale at the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Depot; full passenger rates, via: Chicago to Beloit ... $2.? Chicago to Freeport ... $3.? Conductors on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad will refund to Beloit Passengers ... $1.? Freeport " ... $1.? Making through fare to each point ... $1.00. A. J. REDBURN, Gen'l Ticket Agent, R. & M. R. R. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent.

The Illinois Central and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroads having commenced a competition for the express purpose of injuring the business of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, on the ground that the Racine and Mississippi is shortly to have a new and independent outlet to the Mississippi river, the managers of the Racine and Mississippi are prepared to accommodate the public at LOWER RATES THAN THEIR ANTAGONISTS OFFER, until they shall desist from their present unjustifiable proceedings. G. A. THOMSON, General Manager R. & M. R. R. je?

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS! Ten Days TO SAN FRANCISCO. LETTERS will be received at the office of the United States Express Company, CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS, (130 Lake and 73 Clark streets,) Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M. TELEGRAMS Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays. EXPRESS CHARGES: Letters weighing ½ oz. or under ... $2.? Letters weighing over ½ oz. ... ? The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st. In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid. ap?-1y H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK. The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City) A FAST FREIGHT LINE, Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line. Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS Either by regular or our fast line. We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents, who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us. STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents, No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas, and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City. ap?

JONES & CARTWRIGHT. PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE FROM LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY, In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.

J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to Transport any Amount of Freight THAT MAY OFFER, From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons. All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination. Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY. Our first trains will start about the 20TH DAY OF APRIL, Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow. Our terms will be made known upon application to our office in Leavenworth, or to the offices of any of our agents. For rates and contracts call on WM. MARTIN, General Freight Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., foot of South Water street. mh?-?m JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker, Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. Made to order at shortest notice. 242 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 242. ap1?-1y GEO. F. FOSTER.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. Ship Chandlers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in TWINES and CORDAGE 205 & 207 South Water St., (Cor. Wells,) Would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of Manila and Tarred Rope, Ditching Ropes, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps. Canvass, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Chains, And Tackle Blocks, COAL TAR, ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING. BED CORDS, CLOTHES LINES, BROOM TWINE, all qualities. WRAPPING TWINES, in bundles or barrels. BELL AND SASH CORDS, NETS AND SEINES. Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Having also a SAIL LOFT our facilities are unequalled in the manufacture of TENTS, WAGON COVERS, AWNINGS AND TARPAULINS, A large stock of which we have constantly on hand or make to order at the shortest notice. G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. S. CARPENTER. Send for our prices. ?

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC. USE THE OLD SACHEM BITTERS. It is the finest and best SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN. IT IS AN UNEQUALED Purifier and Regulator of the Blood. IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC. TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD. For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 179 South Water street, Chicago. WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn. Principal Depot, 143 Water street, N. Y. ?-1y

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family. ... [illegible] ... A. M. BININGER & CO., established in 1778, Sole Proprietors, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ... [illegible]

Railroads.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: ... A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.) ... P. M.—Night Express ... THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. ... [illegible] ... CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE To New York, New England and the Canadas. On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ... [illegible] ... Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, April 21, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: MAIL AND EXPRESS— ... [illegible] ... NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS ... [illegible] ... Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street ... and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1861....Summer Arrangement....1861. On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets. ... [illegible] ... HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. ... W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at ... A. M. Accommodation. ... A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.) ... P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.) FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. ... [illegible] ... D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent. ... PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 356 MILES DOUBLE TRACK. The capacity of the Road is now equal to any in the country. Three Through Passenger Trains ... [illegible] ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot ... [illegible] ... G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. ... [illegible] ... C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Mobile, and Intermediate Points. On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets ... [illegible] ... WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN ... [illegible] ... A. C. BALDWIN, ...

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Janesville, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Madison, ... [illegible] ...

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Two Express Trains leave West Side Union Depot ... [illegible] ...

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE. ... [illegible] ...

Chicago Tribune

THE CITY.

☞ Auction sale of elegant French Lace Mantillas, and Embroidered Jetts, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, by Gilbert Lampson & Warner, No. 82 Lake street.

GETTING WELL.—Anton Vogel, the German blacksmith injured in the fight at Cooper Joe's on North Clark street on the night before the 4th, is recovering.

ACCIDENT.—On the Fourth, at Calumet Station, R. D. Ferguson, a lad, shot off one of his fingers while celebrating the day with a pistol.

A FAIR DAY'S SHIPMENTS.—By the footings of shipments by lake on Saturday, reducing flour to wheat, it is shown that the total reaches the goodly figure of 484,953 bu. Nearly half a million bushels in some grain.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, on Saturday afternoon was caused by the partial burning of a two story frame building on the corner of Monroe and Clinton streets. Loss about $200.

THE WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, North Western and other Railroads which contemplate using the Union Depot, have commenced the work of laying the foundation for the same.

SEWER MAIN.—The laying of the sewer on North Pine street is progressing rapidly toward completion, it having been sunk nearly to Chicago Avenue. It has long been needed in that section.

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examinations of the High School will occur Monday and Tuesday of next week. The exercises will continue from 9 to 12½ A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—L. L. Bond, Esq., will deliver an address before the Chicago Temperance Legion, at Edward's Chapel, corner Harrison and Halsted streets, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CAPSIZED.—A sail boat was capsized on Friday night off Van Buren street by coming in collision with another craft, spilling several persons into the water. The parties were rescued with no other damage than a good wetting.

SPRING SALES.—Messrs. Wm. M. Ross & Co. announce that on to day, July 8th, they will commence their closing out sale of their entire summer stock without regard to cost. The sales of this well known house are precisely what they are announced, as our shoppers have come to know, and the words "marked down" and "closing out" mean precisely what they say.

THE NATIONAL HYMN.—The Star Spangled Banner, beautifully printed on tinted paper and illustrated from drawing, by Darley, is just published by Jas. G. Gregory. The moderate price should induce every one to purchase the National air in this beautiful shape. Walsh, corner of Madison and Custom House Place, has it. So has McNally.

EXCURSION.—A pleasure excursion to the Lake Superior region is advertised by the Sea Bird, Capt. Blodget, as far as Two Rivers, touching at all the principal intermediate points. The steamer leaves her dock on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Every arrangement for the comfort of the guests is provided, and we doubt not it will prove a fine trip for the lovers of pleasure.

WOMAN FOREVER.—John Quinn's wife, being greatly abused by her husband in his 4th of July spree, entered a complaint against him. It was quite a different matter, however, to come into the Police Court the next day and in cold blood give testimony against him. Mary could not do it. Enough was, however elicited, to secure to Quinn a light warning in the shape of a $5 fine.

COLLIDED AND SUNK.—In the river on Friday, the schooner Laurel collided with the canal boat Cuba, the latter sinking. The boat was loaded with six thousand bushels of corn, consigned to Williams & Houghteling, of this city. She lies in about ten feet of water, the deck of her cabin being above water. Her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The boat can be easily raised and repaired.

BURGLARY ON NORTH CLARK STREET.—About half-past 9 o'clock on Friday night the grocery store of Glickauf, corner of North Clark and Illinois streets, was robbed of between $20 and $30. The party took the till and appropriated the contents, and left the till in the back yard. The burglars are supposed to be two boys, as they were seen, under suspicious circumstances, in the rear of the yard.

A BITER BIT.—One John Mahon, on Saturday, added to the infamy of visiting a notorious den, the meanness of revenging a chance quarrel with the keeper thereof, Mary Bigelow, by a complaint against her in the Police Court. Justice Davis heard John's testimony, and fined the Bigelow woman, and then putting Mary herself on the stand, elicited testimony enough to mulct John in a like sum, so the Court was the richer by a double fine.

TO THE LADIES.—The ladies engaged at the sewing room over McVicker's Theatre, desire to appeal to the ladies of the city to come and help them. There is still much work to be done for the Irish Brigade and the Cairo hospitals. The ladies who have been attending the rooms for the past two months are getting discouraged. They need help instantly. Will not the ladies of the city volunteer their aid, and not permit the burden of the day to rest upon a few?

THE ENGLISH ON THE WAR.—Messrs. Norris & Hyde have received the London Illustrated News, for June 22, containing splendid Views of the Civil War in America, View of Richmond, Va., Charge of Cavalry at Fairfax Court House, Harper's Ferry, Va., the celebrated horse "Thormanby," winner of the Ascot Cup, and a beautiful colored supplement of Summer Flowers, Voice of the Night, and Between the Performances, in oil colors, worthy of a nice frame. Also, London Punch and Weekly Times, Peterson for August, Tactics, Maps of the Seat of War, and all the Illustrated Papers of the week.

ALMOST A FIRE.—On Saturday forenoon, one of the kettles in the lard oil manufactory connected with the I. C. R. R. shops, sprung a leak, and for a few moments threatened to fire the building, which contains some $12,000 worth of oils and materials, independent of the machinery and tools. Having so recently sustained a loss of over $100,000 by the destruction of their shops by fire, the boys are now very cautious, and, headed by Purdy and Morrow, they were promptly on the ground, with their hose attached to the Worthington Safety Force Pump, now constantly in readiness for such an emergency. There is hardly a building in the city of its size, containing more combustible material than this, and but for the promptness of officers and men, it would have been a serious fire.

OPENING EXCURSION OVER THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.—On next Wednesday, July 10th, there will be a formal opening of this important railway communication. The officers of the various roads interested in the "Air Line" have invited a large number of guests to participate in the pleasures of the day. The excursion train will leave Chicago at 7 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, arriving at Cincinnati at about 6 in the evening, making the trip in eleven hours. Committees of the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce will take charge of the excursionists while they remain in that city. The following will be the programme provided for their enjoyment:

Thursday morning, July 11, at 8 o'clock, a special complimentary train will be run on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, to convey the excursion party to Spring Grove Cemetery, returning to the city at 12, M.

At 2 P. M., same day, the Mayor, City Council, and Board of Trade of Chicago, will be received by the Mayor, City Council and Board of Trade of Cincinnati, at the Chamber of Commerce.

At 3 P. M., same afternoon, omnibusses will leave the Chamber of Commerce for a trip through Clifton, to afford an opportunity to visitors who may wish to see the suburbs of the city.

Between 6 and 7 P. M., same evening, excursionists can visit the U. S. Barracks, at Newport, Ky., opposite Cincinnati, and witness the evening dress parade.

On Friday morning, July 12, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, the Mercantile Library Rooms and Pike's Opera House, will be open to the excursionists.

In the afternoon of Friday, at 3 o'clock, a complimentary train will leave on the Little Miami Railroad, to convey the excursionists to Camp Dennison, returning to the city at 7 P. M.

The excursionists will return on the 7.30 A. M. train of [illegible]

THE OPENING OF THE NEW SHERMAN HOUSE.

Details of the Building and its Appointments.

Certain private enterprises are very closely identified with general public interests, and none more so than the numerous immense hotel establishments which give a character to life in our American cities. These hotels are peculiarly our national institution, and their erection and keeping have taken a prominent place among our fine arts. To "keep a hotel" has become a phrase epitomizing a vast amount of sagacity, forethought, taste, generosity, hospitality, and good judgment. It is not every man who "can keep a hotel," and those to whom this gift is awarded receive and deserve high commendation.

Among the chief incidents of a year, than which none closer in money matters has been in our city, early in the "Battle Summer," when the war on rebels and "stump-tail" banks had deranged business and given a new aspect to our ordinarily brisk city life, it will be long remembered in the annals of this period, that, despite all outward and disheartening circumstances, the beautiful and complete hotel establishment, the new SHERMAN HOUSE, was finished and put in full commission.

Not many years ago, as we reckon years in Chicago, of a party entering the city *by stage*, an elderly lady was asked where she intended to stop. Said the thrifty and economic dame, "Those who are grand will go to the Sherman House, but the —— is good enough for me." But the times progressed. A railroad came, and then another, and another, until from her centre Chicago sent out and received her teeming freight and passenger trains, to and from, all throughout the Northwest. She grew and made wide her borders, and in her progress the Sherman House, once the haunt of "those who were grand," to use the old lady's phrase, fell behind in the list of hotels, and became second class.

One advantage remained to the old Sherman, its newer and more pretentious rivals could not cope with—position. Its location was par excellence the best in the city. Fronting on the public square, almost equally convenient of access from the three Divisions, this was something that was not easily overtopped.

Hon. F. C. Sherman isn't an old man, not by no means. You may search throughout our list of active citizens, and you shall not see him surpassed among our live men, and yet he has seen *one* five story hotel he has built grow old, "as a tale that is told," and then, even in a time when trade grew sluggish in its channels, and business men looked blankly at one another, and the notes of war came—first muttering, then outspoken—just at that time Mr. Sherman had the enterprise, the sagacity, and what was more important, the capital, to avail himself of the low rates of labor and material, and replace the structure he had seen grow old, with a hotel the finest in the Northwest.

Every city depends much for its character abroad upon the first impressions made upon its visitors by its hotels, and in this respect the opening and inauguration of the New Sherman House becomes an important local event, well worthy the attention of journalists. That our citizens recognise it as such is amply attested by the fact that as we write, the whole vast pile, over the way from our office, is for the first time brilliantly lighted up through all its stories, while from the open windows, issue pleasantly upon the summer evening air the hum of voices, and the notes of song, as our citizens and their dames, in eager and pleased throngs press in every direction through the great establishment, admiring its apartments, testing the grand pianos of the parlors, and making every story vocal with their presence. It is estimated that from seven to eight thousand people have visited the New Sherman on this its opening day since 9 o'clock A. M.

But these, large as the number is, are only a small share of the number who are interested to know of the Sherman and its chief characteristics, standing as it does the representative of half a million dollars in value. For these others, a brief description will be better than nothing, and is due from us.

And just let us chronicle the the fact that the Sherman, constructed of its finest of building stones stands over against a building, the Court House, built not a decade since of stone brought from Lockport, New York, because in the view of the builders of that day *Illinois* had no suitable dimension stone for a public edifice. Think of that and then admire the Athens marble brought hither twenty short miles by canal boat from inexhaustible quarries.

The first of May, 1860, saw the first attack for demolition opened upon the old Sherman House, and though strongly built, it melted away like a card castle under the large force of workmen employed. In the work of destruction, as in the subsequent processes of erection, Mr. Sherman was everywhere the careful supervisor and superintendent. No material was wasted that could be used in reconstruction, none lost that could prove of value in the new structure. Vast mounds of old bricks were built along the sidewalks of the fronts, immense piles of lumber, culled out for a new use, were stored ready to hand, and when all was cleared away, and the broad foundation stones deeply laid, all the livelong summer the great pile went steadily up. It was all enclosed by the time winter set in, and when Spring opened the present year, the completion of its interior was commenced. It was finished last week. Now for a few figures. Numerical details are dry, with the thermometer in the nineties. Those of our readers who desire can skip them here. We choose to give them place.

The new Sherman House is six stories high fronting 180 feet on South Clark, by 150 feet on Randolph street, the latter overlooking the Public Square. Beneath the whole building are lofty and dry basements and cellars, well-lighted and admirable for business purposes on the street fronts. The material is finely wrought Athens marble. The style is plain, yet with sufficient character to answer the purposes of art, in which it stands classed as handsome and appropriate for its class of structures. A bold and striking cornice gives excellent effect to both fronts. The entire cost of the building is a little over $300,000, or with the land $350,000. The furniture and appointments swells the sum to a grand total of over $450,000.

In the erection and furnishing of the building the following details have entered:

Brick	3,000,000
Rough stone, cubic feet	50,000
Stone flagging, superficial feet	15,000
Cut stone, surface feet	20,000
Tessellated marble, ft.	6,000
Plumber's lead and solder, tons	35
Gas pipes, lineal feet	1,500
Steam pipes, do	21,000
Cast iron work, tons	175
Timber and lumber, ft	2,500,000
Plate Glass, sup. feet	4,000
Cylinder, do	48,000
Bell wire, ft	30,000
Speaking tube, do	600
Carpets, yds	10,000

The portico of the principal entrance on Clark street, occupying 24 feet front and two stories high, is supported by four marble columns and Anteas, with richly foliated composite capitals, upon which rest a rich entablature, cornice and balcony.

There is also a separate ingress for ladies on Clark street. Also a main entrance on Randolph street. The main story or ground being occupied principally for stores on the two street fronts, they have been finished with open fronts of ornamental cast iron panels faced columns, separated every 40 feet by heavy marble piers vermiculated faces and rustic points. The iron columns have rich carved capitals and semicircle arches and spandrells supporting the frieze and cornice of the store fronts upon which rests an iron balcony extending entirely the length of both fronts. Both street fronts are divided into three sections. The corners and divisions are finished with heavy rustic drains, by the means of which the fronts have a more graceful proportion than it would otherwise have been. The cornice is also divided into sections and finish varied at the corner sections, which are decorated with bold lions' heads, neatly carved, whilst the middle sections are finished in the same general style of detail, omitting the carved faces. The upper line of the building and the divisions of the fronts, contribute to the general impression of gracefulness and classic beauty which the structure leaves upon the mind.

Passing through the various entrances before mentioned, the main floor of the house is reached by easy flights of marble stairways, the principal flight of which is from Clark street, and undoubtedly excels anything of the kind in any hotel in this country. The landings of the various stairways are all in full view of the business office, which is located directly in front of the principal entrance from Clark street, and recedes from the side of the spacious business exchange, leaving a clear space in width of 31 feet, broken only by the stairways near the ends of the rotunda, one flight of which is for the ladies and the other for gentlemen, both leading directly to the upper stories, and made of oak. There is also a private entrance from Couch place through an archway which leads to the open court. This entrance is so arranged that invalids or infirm persons can be landed directly from the carriage to the steam car which will be constantly in operation to convey guests from one floor to another, and thereby obviating the objections to going up long flights of stairs. The main stairways, however, are rendered very easy, as they have two rests between the floors. There are also two separate flights of servants' stairways, extending the entire height of the building, making four separate flights from the bottom to the top of the building, and six flights part of the way up.

From the main reception hall there are three spacious corridors, two of which lead directly to the main dining room, 40x108 feet, ladies' ordinary, 25x60 feet, private dining and breakfast rooms, 20x40 feet, one to the public bar and smoking and servant room, 40x30 feet, through which you pass to the billiard room on the floor above, 40x80 feet, containing ten tables. Besides the rooms on the main floor above mentioned, there is a ladies' reception room, directly at the landing of this, with dressing room adjoining, all particularly fitted up for the convenience of ladies alighting from dusty cars or carriages. Adjoining this reception room is a large private reading room for ladies; also, a large public parlor for ladies, 25x40 feet, opening out from which is a ladies' enclosed observation balcony, which is finished over the principal entrance on Clark street, projecting five feet over the sidewalk and eight feet back into the building, forming a room 13x20 feet, which is lighted on the front, sides and interior, and gives a full view up and down Clark street, as well as a full view into the main business hall, affording a fine opportunity of viewing the busy and enlivening scenes on one of our principal thoroughfares.

Gentlemen's Conversation Parlor, 25x40; do Reading and Writing Room, all fronting on Clark street. On this floor is the proprietor's private office, a general wash room for gentlemen, a coat room appropriately fitted up for coats. Packages and umbrellas can be safely deposited, also a safe built into the walls of the business office. Telegraph office, News stand, and two large, spacious parlors for guests requiring business accommodations on the main floor, one of which has a large bedroom, bath, and dressing room attached. Also on the same floor, and in rear of the main dining room, are the carving room, 10x40 feet, kitchen, 22x60 feet, dish room, 20x22 for silver, glass, china, and fruit closets. The main kitchen is supplied with one of the most complete sets of European cooking ranges, roasters, broilers, and toast and hot cake bakers that can be found in any hotel in the country, which were furnished by the celebrated house of Bramhall, Dane & Co., of New York; also large copper steam vegetable, fish and meat boilers.

The main range is 25 feet long, arranged with canopies, formed so as to catch the gasses from the various cooking, which are connected with large funnels leading directly to the large, open ventilator which leads directly to the top of the building, 90 feet high. This ventilator is very large and open at the bottom, also arranged so as to receive the surplus heat and other fumes of the kitchen and conduct them entirely out free to the top of the building, thereby preventing the escape into other parts of the house.

The roasting is to be done before an open grate coal fire and the spits are turned by a small steam engine set in the kitchen, which secures an even roast on all sides.

The carving table is made entirely of iron, twenty feet long, with fifteen enameled carving dishes for meats and gravies, all kept hot by steam. Hot cupboards for plates are also arranged in the carving room, so that in no instance need there be any reasonable excuse for serving cold dishes or meats.

All other culinary departments are arranged on the ground floor, below the dining room—such as the scullery, main store room, confectionery and bake rooms, laundry, drying, ironing and airing rooms, servants' dining room, private servants' dining room, together with all the necessary appendages for each and every part, well fitted up.

In the basement, directly below the last named apartments, are arranged large refrigerators with extensive rooms attached for curing meats, and keeping milk, butter and fruit cool, all thoroughly ventilated. Also fuel rooms, vegetable and wine cellars, engine, boiler and steam force and fire pump, rooms and machinery for driving the steam car and other machinery of the House.

All merchandise of every description is received on Couch Place, where the scales are arranged for weighing and inspecting by the Receiver, in large and small amounts, before he certifies to the bills for payment.

The first floor above the main Hotel is divided on Clark and Randolph streets, into suits of family rooms, parlors 16x25 feet, bed rooms each side, with baths and dressing-rooms attached, large sized, and fitted up with all the modern improvements. Each room thoroughly ventilated.

The rooms on Couch Place, rear and open courts, are divided into suits of rooms, good sized—20 feet deep, part with two windows each, and part with only one. Water is introduced into each chamber, and all the rooms are light and available.

The next floor above is divided into suites of rooms quite similar to the one just described, with water introduced and arranged in the same way.

The fifth and sixth floors are divided mainly into the same sized and suits of rooms; water, however, is only introduced on the fifth floor.

All the corridors are large, 7, 8, and 10 feet wide, well-ventilated and lighted. Nearly every room in the building, large or small, is furnished with open fire-grates and mantles. The stories are high, 16, 12, 11, 10, and 10 feet between joints. The 7th floor is all separate and away from the guests' portion of the House. The floors are nearly all deadened and corridors carpeted, so that the movements on one floor cannot disturb those of another floor.

To the following named firms and persons is credit due for these splendid results:

CONTRACTORS.

Architect and Superintendent	W. W. Boyington.
Masonry	Messrs. C. & A. Price.
Stucco, &c	White, Thomas & Co.
Joiner work	Ballard & Wilcox.
Cut Stone	W. C. Deakman & Co.
Flagging	Cook & Co.
Mantles, &c	Schureman & Melick.
Painting, &c	T. R. Wood & Co.
Fresco	Jevne & Almini.
Steam Fittings, &c	Walworth, Hubbard & Co.
Plumber's work	John Hughes.
Bell Hanging	D. A. Foot.
Gas Fittings	E. L. Comly.
Iron Work	Bouton & Co.
Stairs	Smale & Bro's.
Roofing	Barrett, Arnold & Co.
House Furnishing	Lawrence, Wilde & Co.
Scales	Fairbanks & Greenleaf.

With this detail, the building stands complete, and we are sure it will give our city readers satisfaction to notice that Mr. Sherman has not had, nor has he taken occasion to go abroad to find his contractors for the larger share of his outlay. The last named firm, Messrs. Lawrence, Wilde & Co., a leading and old established Boston House, have in their contract, put in carpets, furniture, upholstery, mirrors, (these last at a cost of $20,000,) and kitchen and table wares, all of a rich and excellent style and quality.

The eight elegant stores on Clark street, are occupied by Thayer, Druggist; New York and Erie R. R. ticket office; Brewster, Hatter; Daniels, Cigars and Tobacco; Michigan Southern R. R. ticket office; Sloats' Sewing Machines: Alexander & Co., Bankers; Singer's Sewing Machine depot. The four stores on Randolph have as present occupants, the Cincinnati Air Line R. R. Co.; and Giovani Frazza, Hair Dresser. In the basement, among other business places, lovers of lager and fine Rhine wines will find Best & Co. with their saloons and wine vaults.

Now we come to the live occupants and managers of the establishment, and we have done. Perhaps ere this our readers have already deserted us. We think, however, they will follow us to the ending of learning, as we shall assure them, that the Sherman is in adequate hands.

Messrs. Roberts & Sherman, the latter a son of the proprietor, are the lessees. P. B. Roberts is a successful railroad man, recently from Peoria. They have connected with its management Samuel Hawk, Esq., late of the Richmond, who can keep a hotel, and W. S. Hughes, of liberal and successful experience in the same direction, in hotels at Cape May and Philadelphia. These gentlemen are assisted by Messrs. Kellogg of Peoria, and Rice of Albany.

So passes into its place in history, and into its rank among the institutions of this city, the new Sherman House. Long may it wave.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Commencement Exercises of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, took place on Monday and Tuesday of the present week. The graduates were: Martha J. Shannon, Freeport; Mary E. Brandon, Evanston; Isabella Milner, Chicago; Lydia H. Howe, Chicago; Celia E. Stow, Chicago; Louisa S. Bragdon, Evanston. The Floral Concert took place on Monday evening. The Annual Address was delivered by Rev. W. McKaig, of Peoria. On Tuesday evening the Alumnae Exercises, with the Annual Poem, by Miss E. J. Eddy, of Indianapolis, occured on Wednesday evening. The whole list of exercises were of an excellent order, and elicited high praise among the many friends of the Institution in attendance.

Camp Mulligan—The Irish Brigade.

On Saturday the Brigade received a portion of their outfit in sixteen Crimean tents.

Brigadier-General Hurlbut visited the camp and gave the men and officers great consolation by stating that the regiment will be called for in less than ten days, and that before that time they shall be fully armed and equipped.

Lieutenant G. D. Kellogg of the Ogden Rifles, Irish Brigade, has received from his clients and friends of Boston, a very handsome sword and sash.

At the Dress Parade on Saturday, the positions in line were assigned to the several companies as follows:

Jackson Guards, Co. A.
Montgomery Guards, Co B.
McMurray Jackson Guards, Co C.
Earl Rifles, Co. D.
Ogden Rifles, (colors,) Co. E.
Douglas Guards, Co. F.
Omahony Rifles, Company G.
City Guards, Co. H.
Fitzgerald Shields, Co. I.
Shield's Guards, Co. K.

On Saturday our reporter found the men most industriously employed in building the Hospital, which was to be finished on Saturday night.

Fifteen of the men of the Brigade are down with the measles, which disease, appearing to be regularly established in the camps, it may be deemed a good preparation to have disposed of it before being ordered into active service. The following are from Headquarters.

July 6, 1861.

REGIMENTAL ORDER NUMBER ONE.

Reveille		5	A. M.
Roll call		5½	A. M.
Breakfast		6	A. M.
Drill for Commissioned Officers and Sergeants in the school of the company		7	A. M.
Company drill	9 to	11	A. M.
Officers' sword drill		11	A. M.
Dinner		12	M.
Company drill		3½	P. M.
Visitors	4 to	7	P. M.
" on Sundays	10 to	7	P. M.
Batallion drill		5	P. M.
Supper		6½	P. M.
Tattoo		9	P. M.
Taps		9½	P. M.
Lights out		10	P. M.

Privates coming into camp after taps will be confined for the night in the Guard Room. Non-commissioned officers, for the like offence, will remain under arrest at their quarters.

The exits and entrances to the Camp are two: In front through the Guard Room, and in the rear by the Lagoon. No horse nor wagon will be allowed upon the ground, except such as bear supplies.

Captains will take command of their companies at company drill. If desired, they may call an instructor to their aid.

All non-commissioned officers and privates, having uniforms, shall wear the same at company or regimental drill, and while absent on leave from this Camp.

No prisoner shall be released from the Guard House before examination at 8½ A. M., unless upon written order of the Colonel. Captains may grant five passes daily, to their commands.

By order, JAS. A. MULLIGAN, Col.
JAS. F. COSGROVE, Adjutant.

Reading for the Army.

Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Secretary of the Western Tract Agency, has put into our hands samples of the publications prepared by the American Tract Society of Boston for gratuitous distribution among the soldiers. They consist of:

Sixteen small books in tough, flexible covers, with military emblems, for knapsacks and the camp chests of Chaplains, including such works as Hedley Vicars, Havelock, Soldiers' Mission, Soldier's Text Book, etc.

Ten miniature books in paper covers for the pockets of under garments. These are to be put in when the garment is folded by the maker.

A package of forty-eight Envelope Tracts for the friends of soldiers to enclose in their letters to the absent ones.

Tracts of various sizes for distribution in the encampments; also, "The Christian Banner," a periodical for the same purpose.

These publications are prepared expressly for the soldiers, and are on themes suitable both to their physical and spiritual wants, and in size and style of binding such as the army officers have advised. Copies of these having been submitted to President Lincoln, Secretary Cameron and General Scott, have received their hearty approval.

The Boston Tract Society have generously offered to donate to the Western army an amount of publications equal to that contributed in the West through the Western Tract Agency. Several packages of these publications have already been distributed to the regiments at Cairo, Caseyville, Alton, &c. Other supplies will be sent as fast as means are furnished.

Any contributions for this work will be gratefully received by Mr. Savage, at the office of the Western Tract Agency, 51 La Salle street, and faithfully used. Who will aid in this good work?

Board of Medical Examiners.

The Board of Medical Examiners appointed to determine upon the qualifications of candidates for the post of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon to the Illinois Volunteers, adjourned to Cairo Saturday evening, and will remain in session at that place for about a week. Applications for orders to come before the Board should be made to Governor Yates, at Springfield.

A GRAND EXCURSION.—We learn that a pleasure party of some fifty or a hundred ladies and gentlemen will go from Cincinnati and places in that vicinity to the beautiful Upper Mississippi river, St. Paul, Minnehaha, &c., and pass through here some time in the course of two weeks. Arrangements have been made by roads from Cincinnati to Chicago, to sell excursion tickets up and back, via the Chicago and North-Western railway.

In response to the suggestion and request of several of our citizens, the C. & N. W. railroad company have made arrangements, we are informed, to enable any pleasure seekers from this city to join the excursion to the Upper Mississippi at $11 fare going and returning, a rate that will doubtless win a large party to this most delightful of all summer tours.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Theatre-goers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Couldock and Mrs. Perrin, late Miss Woodbury, will commence an engagement this evening. "The Willow Copse" is the play selected, and we shall doubt the taste of citizens if the theatre does not present an array of fashion and intelligence seldom witnessed. This drama, with the cast it now has, should run a week at least. McVicker and Dillon will appear as Box and Cox. Truly a great bill.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual examinations of the High School will occur Monday and Tuesday, July 8th and 9th. The order for Monday will be as follows:

From 9 to 10.45 A. M.—Cicero, Mr. Clark; French, Mr. Fairbalte; Arithmetic, Mr. Delano.
From 10.45 to 12.30—Geology, Mr. Welles; German, Mr. Faulhabe; Latin Reader, Mr. Dewey.
From 2 to 3.30 P. M.—Natural Philosophy, Mr. Averill; Geometry, Mr. Dewey.
From 3.30 to 5 P. M.—Virgil, Mr. Howland; French, Mr. Faulhabe; Physical Geography, Mr. Van Zwoll.

REGIMENTAL SURGEON.—Dr. George Coatsworth, of this city, having passed before the State Board of Medical Examiners, has been appointed Surgeon to the Twenty-second Regiment I. W. M.

GARDEN HOSE of the best quality may be had in any quantity, fitted and ready for use, at the Rubber Store, 115 Randolph street—Kingsbury Block.

☞ Robinson's Patent Barley and Groats Taylor's true English Mustard, in packets and bottles, warranted fresh and genuine, by Sargent, apothecary, cor. Randolph & Clark streets.

THE WAR FEELING.—The war has no effect upon those who sensibly take their meals at the Dining Rooms of Messrs. Case & Parmelee, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street. Their tables are at all times supplied with everything that the market affords, from the most substantial to the most delicate. All fruits in season; all drinks in season, and the choicest *cream* for the berries. Give them a call. jy6-2t

LUBIN'S HAIR FLUID.—The latest and most brilliant preparation yet offered for preserving and beautifying the hair and rendering it dark and glossy. It softens the hair and affords the richest luster. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Smith & Dwyer, druggists, opposite Tremont House. jy4-4t

MILITARY BOOKS.—U. S. War Department Infantry Tactics, $1.25; Scott's Tactics, $2.71; Hardee, $1.69; Zouave Drill by Ellsworth, $1.00; The Young Recruit, $1.00; Cavalry Tactics, by War Department, $4.38; Bayonet Exercise, McClellan, $1.60; Army Regulations, 1861, $1.65.

MAPS.—Colton's Map of the United States, 50c; Map of the Seat of War, $1—small, 50c; Appleton's Maps, 25c each; Lloyd's Railroad Maps, 25c each. All free by mail from the Military Book-store of P. B. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn street. jy2-6t

GAS FIXTURES.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 182 Lake street. je13-30t

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city. e4

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-ly.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BISHOP'S CHAPEL—Corner of Washington and Peoria streets. Divine service 10.30 A. M. and the administration of the Lord's Supper. Sermon by Bishop Whitehouse.
4 P. M. French service—Rev. F. A. Young.
7.45 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chase.

HOLY COMMUNION—Wabash Avenue, between Randolph and Washington streets.
10.30 A. M.—Rev. Dr. Chase.
4 P. M.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitehouse.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching in this church this morning (Sabbath) at half-past ten o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Halsey. Seats free.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 6, 1861.

In monetary circles there is nothing worthy of particular mention. Gold continues in good demand by produce dealers at ½@1 per cent. premium for currency, and ½@¾ per cent. premium for N. Y. sight bills. The demand for exchange is very moderate.

We understand that some of the money brokers to-day were discrediting the bills of the Bank of Upper Canada, by refusing to take them, unless at a discount of 2 per cent. In connection with this we are authorised to announce that Messrs. Cleghorn & Leckie, produce dealers, will redeem them in gold at 1 per cent., or receive them in exchange for other currency at par. Our Canadian merchants have great confidence in the ability of this bank to redeem every dollar of its circulation in gold at any time; and we are assured that these bills will buy N. Y. exchange in Buffalo at ¼ per cent.

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. *Independent* of this week reviews the money market as follows:

There are no changes in the money market. The ample supply meets with no opportunity for its safe and profitable employment. Loans can be obtained by leading houses at call at 4@5 ℔ cent. The note brokers confine their business almost to extended and suspended notes, which sell at high rates.

There is very little other paper offering of first-class character, but it can be sold at low rates—5@7 ℔ cent., short dates to medium, and 9 ℔ cent. for six months.

Foreign exchange is dull. The importers are not buying, and the exchange houses deal mostly with one another while buying the commercial paper offering. Bankers' 60-day sterling sells at 108¾, and good commercial bills at about 108 or a little under. Financial circles have their attention absorbed by the approaching new tariff and new taxes, and are not a little at sea about what the new imposition of duties and taxes will be. Every one has his peculiar notions, and many are advocating measures which will defeat the object in view. It is idle to speculate now, as before the current week expires we shall have before us the views of the Executive on the subject.

The receipts of specie have been large during the past week, principally from Europe, including a million from California.

The banks hold now 42 to 43 millions of specie—while the bank loans are running down.

It is stated that the failures among the dry goods houses are 30 to 40 per cent. only of the entire number—*not* including those houses that have got extensions; but the number of those getting an extension of credit much exceeds the number of failures. These extensions will mostly be duly met. As we have already stated, confidence is great enough to induce a lively business in the extended notes among the brokers. Such houses ought not to be classed as failures.

NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.—The following are to-day's quotations of the New York stock market:

	First Board.
New York Central	73½
Galena	61½
Rock Island	34½
Mich. Southern, gt'd	36½
Illinois Central	65½
Erie	22½
Cleveland and Toledo	24
Tennessee 6s	38
Missouri 6s	36
Virginia 6s	46
North Carolina 6s	50½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 6, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Canal	32	2015	69766	687	....	....
I. & C. U. R. R.	808	22900	11953	1094	2250	38
C. & R. I. R. R.	300	1060	10850	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	890	8750	25000	1050	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1418	4895	24833	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	80	3073	31088	....	100	....
Total	3528	41783	167390	2831	2350	38

	Wool, lbs.	Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High-wins, brls.	Live Hogs, No.	Lead, lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	244	450	25	....	75400
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	131	1300	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	....	780	....	150	150000
C. B. & Q. R. R.	960	786	9018	58	261	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	....	96	7685	....	800	34406
Tota	960	1157	1962	83	1211	259807

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	1860	60226	226235	28800	6000	....
To Oswego	....	35000	47830	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ra	....	....	29400	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	13400	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'g	370	5060	....	....	....	....
To Goderich	880	10640	22	....	....	....
Total	3050	115096	319807	28800	6000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JULY 6.

Receipts.		*Receipts.*	
Lumber, ft	734,000	Flour, brls	48
Shingles, no	370,000	Coal, tons	127
Lath, no	35,000	*Shipments.*	
Staves, no	160,000	Flour, brls	2,895
Fish, hfbrls	1,400	Wheat, bu	72,830
Salt, brls	900	Corn, bu	104,190
Wood, cds	406	Oats, bu	30,080
Hides, lbs	240	Barley, bu	13,225
Fruits, boxes	50	Broom corn, bls	85

The receipts to-day included 3,528 brls flour, 41,783 bu wheat, and 167,390 bu corn. The shipments were heavy—embracing 3,050 brls flour, 115,096 bu wheat, 319,807 bu corn, 28,800 bu oats, and 6,000 bu rye—equal, in all, to 484,953 bushels, which are the heaviest shipments in any one day this season.

The *Great Eastern*, with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult., was telegraphed off Farther Point to-day, reporting breadstuffs firmer; provisions steady.

The general markets to-day were active, and rather a better tone prevailed. The demand for flour was limited, but there was no material change in the market, about 800 brls having changed hands, at $3.30@3.60 for good to choice extras, and $3.00 for superfine. There was an improved demand for wheat, both by Eastern and Canada buyers, and the market advanced ½@1c ℔ bu—with sales of about 75,000 bu, at 58@59c for No. 1 Spring, and 55@56c for No. 2. The steamer's news was not received early enough to affect sales, but under its influence the market closed firm. The market for Corn was active and steady for Mixed in store; but Canal Mixed was dull, and holders had to submit to a decline of ½@1c per bushel. About 150,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 20@24c for Canal Mixed afloat; 20¼@22c for mixed in store; and 16½@17c for Rejected in store. Owing to the uncertainty of old receipts drawing sound corn from store, holders had to sell them at a depreciation of 1c per bushel—shippers averring that the warehousemen will deliver nothing but heated corn for them, and that they attempt to justify such action by the resolutions recently passed by the Directors of the Board of Trade in relation to this subject. Whether the Directors intended that their resolutions would benefit the warehousemen at the expense of the receivers and owners of grain, is a question on which there are differences of opinion; but the direct result of it has unquestionably been prejudicial to the interests of the latter. Oats were in good demand and firm at 13c in store. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines were dull, with sales at 12@13c.

There has been some inquiry for Mess Pork to day, and a much better feeling prevails among holders. There were rumors of heavy sales at $14.50, but the only authenticated transactions were 500 brls city mess at $14.25—subject to inspection, and 40 brls good country mess at $14.00. The stock of Mess Pork in Cincinnati is stated at only 7,000 brls, and as there is little or none in St. Louis, Milwaukee and other points, Chicago and Cincinnati are the only Western markets where the East or Canada can look for supplies.

Freights were steady and less active—the engagements being at 9c for wheat to Kingston, 9c for Corn to Oswego, and 5¾c for corn to Buffalo.

CANAL REPORTS.—In consequence of the appointment of a new Canal Collector at Bridgeport, we go to press without the list of arrivals and clearances.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

There is a fair but limited business doing. The sales reported for June exceed, with some commission houses, those for May, but this is chiefly in consequence of the large demand for military goods. Credit is much contracted. Most sales are for cash or very short credit—three to four months. Seasonable goods are selling with more alacrity, and at steady though low prices. The retail trade is better for the moment. Manufacturers are contracting their supplies still further, except of soldier's clothing, which is likely to be produced in oversupply. It is a cash article, which attracts a large supply. Prints are very dull. The spring sales of prints are over, and there is no supply of fall goods. Manufacturers are engaged in their production. In cotton staple goods there is little doing, and the factories are reducing their manufactures, so that there will be only a moderate supply in the fall. Drills and brown goods generally are wanted for export, and prices of all cotton goods are firm. The California demand is still active. In woolens, the army demand is the principal; but fine fancy cassimeres are much wanted, and heavy goods for the California market. Satinets and doeskins sell lightly. Woolens are more depressed in price than cottons, as the raw article is declining in value. The new clip of wool does not sell readily, and what is sold is at 15 to 20 per cent. decline from last year's prices. This decline is not sufficient to induce manufacturers to buy and produce goods in the present state of things. Farmers had better accept what is offered now, or they will be obliged to accept much less by-and-by.

In foreign goods there is scarcely a ripple of activity. Low gray dress goods are in request, but are scarce; and there are auction sales of ribbons at low prices. Silks and millinery goods are inactive. Neither are the clothiers buying their usual supplies. Woolens are heavy in price except for gray blankets. Importations are extremely light; and there is no preparation making for the fall importation. The trade seems disposed to limit credits in future to six months, unless to Californians, to whom eight months are to be given. But this resolution, made in the sickness of trade, will soon, it is thought, be forgotten when trade recovers and re-enjoys a buoyancy of health.—*Independent, 4th.*

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Flour steady; receipts light; fresh ground No 1 in good request at $4.15@4.30. Wheat dull; small stocks of Canada spring at 90c @91, and Chicago No 1 spring at 79c. Freights dull and declining; 3s@3d for flour, and 6½d for grain, to Liverpool and the Clyde; 3s9d@7s6d to London. Exchange quiet; bank 60 days on London at 6@7 premium; private 4@5 per cent.

FLOUR IN PHILADELPHIA.—July 3.—There is no quotable change in flour, and a limited inquiry to note both for shipment and home use. Holders generally are free sellers, and the market is dull, and prices very irregular and in favor of the buyers, who came forward slowly. Some 800 barrels sold at $3.75 for Northwestern fine flour, and $4.12@4.50 for superfine do., including 250 bbls western extra family at $4.75@5, and 300 bbls good Pennsylvania extra at $5.25 ℔ barrel. The trade are buying to a limited extent within the above range of prices for superfine and extras; $5.25 to $5.75 for family, and $6@6.50 ℔ barrel for fancy brands, as in quality. The receipts are fair, and the market closes very inactive. The arrivals today are 2,543 barrels flour, 6,663 bushels wheat, 1,894 bushels corn, 400 bushels rye, and 250 bushels oats.

NEW YORK FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET BY MAIL.—The N. Y. *Shipping List* of Thursday gives the following review of the market for the three days previous:—

FLOUR—The market for state and western flour remained without essential change on Saturday and Monday, but the European advices per steamer Etna, which arrived at this port on Monday afternoon, were of an unfavorable character, and exercised a very depressing influence on 'change yesterday, when prices declined materially. The transactions during the three days have been tolerably heavy, however, amounting to 50,300 brls including 18,300 yesterday, the market closing heavy at prices showing a reduction from last Friday's rates of 15@25c ℔ brl, to which we conform our quotations. Canada flour is also heavy and lower, with sales to the extent of three thousand four hundred barrels, including 900 yesterday.

GRAIN—The market for wheat was substantially the same as at the date of our previous review, until the receipt of the more unfavorable European advices per Etna, but subsequently reacted, and a considerable reduction in prices was conceded by holders on nearly all kinds. The receipts during the three days have been heavy, but scarcely adequate to the demand, which was tolerably active on Saturday and Monday, both for local milling and export. The transactions since Friday are heavy, and the aggregate business is somewhat in excess of the three previous days. The sales foot up 728,000 bu, of which 225,000 changed owners yesterday, at prices showing a decline of 3 to 10c from our previous quotations. Included in the sales yesterday are 96,000 bu Milwaukee club at 73@97c; 37,000 bu Chicago spring at 68@88c; 29,000 bu northwestern club at 86@88c; 19,400 bu Racine spring at 93c; 6,200 bu Canada club at 98c; 13,000 bu winter red western at $1.06@1.08; 18,400 bu white western at $1.10@1.23; and 5,300 bu white Canada at $1.12. Corn met with fair inquiry—market firm at full previous prices until yesterday, when the market was heavy, and prices 1c ℔ bu lower; the sales comprise 180,000 bushels, including 63,000 yesterday at prices ranging from 43 to 49c for new western mixed, 55c for old do, and 35@42c for unsound. Rye is steady and unchanged, with sales of 13,600 bu, including 1600 yesterday, at 67@69c for State. Oats are dull, heavy and lower; the sales yesterday were at 26@29c for western; 27@28c for Canada; 26@29c for New Jersey; and 27@29c for Pennsylvania.

EXPORT FROM 1ST TO 30TH JUNE.

	1861.	1860.
Wheat, bu	3,531,128	813,087
Corn, bu	758,968	605,516

New York Cattle Market—July 3.

[From the N. Y. World]

BEEVES—The market has favored the butcher fully 50@75c per cwt., and on some of the very common grades nearly one dollar per cwt. The rates at the opening were at 8½@9c for prime and extra, but few sold at the outside price, and very few during Tuesday afternoon and to-day at over 8@8½c. The average of all sales will not be over 7½@7¾c; the range was 6@8½c. There were not so many good and choice steers in the market; a large portion of the stock was coarse, heavy oxen and grass fed, poor steers, including also some few distillery fed. The week has been a poor one for drovers, probably the poorest of the season. At the close on Wednesday a few were left over. The total receipts were 3,166 beeves; of these, 3,669 were yarded at Allerton's, and 353 were sold at Bergen Hill, N. J., to New York butchers.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

According to the reports from the several market places in the city, there have been received this week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep or Lambs.	Swine.
At Allerton's	3,669	50	560	420	7,609
At Browning's	47	9	11	4,297	....
At O'Brien's	17	36	117	2,092	....
At Chamberlin's	33	28	31	4,809	....
Sold at Bergen	353	....	....	....	....
Total	4,109	123	719	11,618	7,901
Total last week	4,845	110	873	10,186	1,071
Increase	....	13	....	1,432	1,071
Decrease	736	....	154	....	....
Av. No. per w'k last year	4,364	356	342	9,709	7,606

SWINE—The market has declined fully ½@¾c ℔ pound. We hear of one sale of very superior corn-fed Illinois hogs at $4.10 ℔ cwt. since last report, as the top price then, and the seller thinks the same lot would not bring 5¾c to-day. Pork is selling at 9c from the hooks. The receipts of the month of June last year were as follows: June 6th, 5,609; June 13, 3,820; June 20, 3,253; June 24, 2,488. The price ℔ lb, live weight, for those weeks was 5¾@6¾c. On Thursday evening, Henry D. Grant, Superintendent of the market, gave the following quotations: Corn-fed Hogs, per lb gross, 3¾@3¾c. Distillery Hogs ℔ lb gross, 3c.

G. W. Dorman, commission broker at the Fortieth street yards, reports prices for the current week as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn Hogs—prime	3¾@3⅞	4¾@5
Corn Hogs—medium	3¾@3¾	4 @4¾
Corn Hogs—light and fat	4 @	4¾@5
Still Hogs	3 @3¾	4 @4¾

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

SATURDAY EVENING, July 6, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Steady. The engagements were: To Kingston: schr Col. A. B. Williams, wheat at 9c. To Oswego: schrs James Navagh and Lucy J. Latham, corn at 9c. To Buffalo: schrs Arrow, Case, Grapeshot, and Courtwright, corn at 5¼c; schr Cuba, (engaged last night,) wheat, at 6¼c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,528 bbls; shipped by Lake, 3,050 bbls. Market dull. Sales, 100 bbls "Chatsworth" extra at $3.60 del; 100 bbls "Granite" do at $3.50 del; 100 bbls "Ionic" at $3.20 del; 100 "West Lake Street," and 100 bbls "Excelsior" at $3.30 del; 100 bbls "Dacotah" at $3.40 del; 100 bbls "Princeton City" at $3.50 del; 100 bbls good extra at $3.45 del—the three latter sales being made yesterday evening.

WHEAT—Received, 41,783 bu; shipped, 115,096 bu. Market advanced ½@1c. Sales, 2,354 bu No. 1 spring in store at 58c—gold; 4,000 bu do at 58¾c; 40,000 bu do at 59c; 3,000 bu No. 2 spring in store at 55c—gold; 2,000 bu do at 55¾c; 24,000 bu do at 56c.

Sales by sample were as follows:—400 bgs good club at 60c on track; 150 bgs do at 59c on track.

CORN—Received, 167,390 bu; shipped, 319,807 bu. Market steady for lots in store, but ½@1c lower for boat loads afloat. Sales were:—5,000 bu choice canal mixed afloat at 24c; 15,000 bu do at 23¾c afloat; 30,000 bu do at 23c afloat; 6,000 bu mixed in store (to fill out a cargo) at 22c; 5,000 bu do at 21c; 60,000 bu do at 21¾c; 2,000 bu. old receipts do at 20¾c; 1,000 bu rejected in store at 17c; 1,000 bu do at 16¾c.

OATS—Received, 2,832 bu; shipped, 28,800 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1,500 bu No. 1 in store at 13c.

RYE—Received, 2,250 bu; shipped, 6,000 bu. Market nominal at 35@38c.

BARLEY—Received, 656 brls. Market dull. Sales, 100 bags choice on track at 31c; 75 bags good do at 28c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 83 brls. Market dull. Sales 100 brls at 12c—N. Y. exchange; 25 brls do at 13c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 27@30c.

MESS PORK—40 brls prime winter packed country at $14.00; 500 brls city at $14.25—subject to inspection.

LARD—Nominal at 8@8¾c.

TALLOW—Dull. Country, 6@6¾c; city, 6¾@7c.

HIDES—Received, 19,163 lbs. Market dull. We quote: Green, 3@3¾c; Green Salted, 3¾@4c; Dry Flint, 7¾@8c.

BUTTER—Common, dull, at 6@8c; Dairy, 9@10c.

EGGS—In good supply, with sales at 6c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 5c ℔ lb; Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ℔ doz.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 120 Hogs, 1157 Beeves. The market for Hogs is dull and the tendency is downward. A lot of 150, av. 260 lbs, weighed off the cars, was sold at $2.40, and a car-load, av. 240 lbs, was sold at $2.50. Beef Cattle is in good supply, and there is but little inquiry. Shippers to-day would not offer over $3.00 for the very best, and the sales were trifling at $2.50@2.75 for medium to fair.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 6—FLOUR—Still rules in favor of buyers; less doing for export and only moderate home trade demand; sales 8,900 brls at $3.85@3.95 for super state; $4@4.15 for extra state; $3.85@3.90 for super western; $4@4.75 for common to medium extra western; $4.60@4.75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $4.85@6 for trade brands do—market closing quiet and somewhat unsettled. In Canadian flour only limited business doing; prices favor buyer; sales 680 brls at $3.95@7 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet at $2.50@3.80. Corn meal dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Unchanged; sales 600 brls at 15@15¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat less active and market scarcely so firm. Good sound spring scarce, and held pretty steady. Sales, 28,000 bush Chicago spring, 67@78c; 86,000 Mil club, 80@93c; 14,800 amber Iowa, 92@95c; 12,000 north western club, 92@95c; 28,500 winter red westn, 104@109; 6,000 cm wht wn, 102¾c; 1800 white Mich 115@120c; 2,800 choice white Ky 125@130c; 13,200 cedar club, 95@97¾c. Rye steady for state; sales 4,700 bush at 60c for western. Barley dull and nominal. Corn market heavy and slightly lower; sales, 84,000 bu, 38@43c unsound and inferior new mixed western; 44@45c sound do; 46c choice do; 50c sound yellow. Oats plenty and dull; 25@29c western and Chicago; 28@30c state.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices without material change. Sales 400 brls at $14.50@14.62½ for mess; $10 for prime; $14 for prime mess. Beef in more active demand, being in part for government. Sales 1500 brls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5.50@6.00 for country mess; $8@10 for repacked mess; $10@11 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats rule quiet at 4¾@5¾ for shoulders, and 5¾@6¾ for hams. Lard unchanged. Sales 500 brls at 8@9c. Butter selling at 7@12¾c for Ohio; 7@15c for state. Cheese in moderate request at 2@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar active at ¼@¾c per pound higher. Sales 1300 hhds Cuba at 5¾@6c for refined sugars. Molasses firmer, with strong upward tendency.

Latest Foreign Markets.

[PER GREAT EASTERN.] LONDON, June 26.

Funds firm. Consols advanced ¾. Board of Trade returns for May last show increase of exports over May last, notwithstanding the American crisis.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, June 26.—Weather favorable for crops. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and R. S & Co. quote flour quiet at 24 6d@27s 6d. American wheat steady, but better tone, and more inquiry; red 10s6d@12s; white 12s@13s 6d. Corn steady; mixed 28s; yellow 28s@28s 6d; white 29s@31s6d, firm. Pork steady. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and nominal. Sugar steady. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs declining. Wheat dull and 1@2s lower for inferior new, closing steady. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Sales of Ill Central shares at 40@39 discount; Eirie shares 21@22; N Y C shares 69. Money Market—Consols 89¾@89⅞.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... July 6.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 50 bxs fish, 49 brls flour, 2,000 R R ties.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River, 107 m lumber.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, lot mdze.
Prop Edith, Hunt, Goderich, 50 bxs fruit, 950 hf brls fish, 240 lbs hides, lot mdze.
Bark Waverly, Glass, Grand Haven, 179 cds wood.
Bark Water Witch, Moreland, Kingston, 6 tons stone.
Brig Williams, Ballentine, Buffalo, 250 m lumber.
Brig Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay, 140 m lumber.
Schr Shoyer, Scholbohm, Muskegon, 2,000 pickets, 90 m lumber.
Schr Sunbury, Gray, Milwaukee.
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon, 73 m lumber, 13 m lath.
Schr Wallace, Lawrence, Muskegon, 250 m shingles, 100 m staves.
Schr Merrimac, Snow, Oswego, 400 brls salt.
Schr Steele, Becker, Oswego, 500 brls salt.
Schr Calcutta, Long, South Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr W S Ball, Tucker, Presque Isle, 127 tons coal.
Schr Odin, Walton, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Hibbard, Curle, Port Washington, 102 cds wood.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Toucey, Oswego, 700 brls plaster.
Schr Morton, Charberry, Grand River, 75 m lumber, 120 m shingles, 20 m lath.
Schr Onion, Ulrich, Holland, 50 cds wood.
Schr Trowbridge, Coine, Milwaukee.

CLEARED .... July 6.

Stmr Minnesota, Mead, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats, 100 hhds tobacco.
Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 10 tons mdze, lot household goods.
Prop Barber, Brown, Grand River, 25 brls flour.
Prop Mendota, Wells, Buffalo, 17,200 bu wheat, 2,000 pigs lead, 500 brls flour, 13 tons mdze.
Prop Prairie State, Miller, Ogdensburgh, 5,000 bu wheat, 85 bales broom corn, 370 brls flour.
Prop Iowa, Hunt, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 75 hhds tobacco, 2,600 brls flour, 30 brls highwines and mdze.
Bark Invincible, Boomer, Buffalo, 30,150 bu corn.
Bark Waverly, Glass, Kingston, 14,400 bu wheat.
Bark Dannbe, Lynn, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Brig Robert Burns, Grand, Buffalo 18,000 do.
Brig Trent, Bains, do 28,500 do.
Brig Hollister, Baker, do 18,225 bu bar'y.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Sullivan, Buffalo 24,000 bu corn.
Brig Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay.
Brig Mohegan, Warner, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Corsican, Minch, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Shoyer, Scholbohm, Muskegon.
Schr Star of the North, Paine, Buffalo, 13,500 bu corn.
Schr David Jod, Hine, Buffalo, 18,600 bu corn.
Schr Richard Mott, Reed, Port Colborne, 12,500 bu corn.
Schr Sunberry, Gray, Sarnia, 13,400 bu corn.
Schr Mussey, Giffney, Oswego, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Traveler, Taft, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Schr Magnet, Palmer, Muskegon.
Schr Bonnie Doon, Burrell, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Calcutta, Long, South Pier.
Schr Mediterranean, Mouly, Buffalo, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Cairo, Macartney, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Comet, Stark, Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Africa, Martin, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr Joseph Grant, Henderson, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Loomis, Morley, Oswego, 11,500 bu wheat.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon.
Schr Hibbard, Curle, Port Washington.
Schr Barney, Moffat, Buffalo, 16,387 bu corn.
Schr Rebecca, Davisson, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Cayahoga, Roberts, Buffalo, 15,300 bu corn.
Schr Norton, Charberry, Grand River.
Schr Union, Ulrick, Holland.
Schr Grapeshot, Chamoiler, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Cuba, Merriman, Buffalo, 13,500 bu wheat.
Schr Gray Eagle, Perritt, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Arrow, Summesey, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Trowbridge, Coyne, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT—July 5.—Up—Props Magnet, Northern Light, Pittsburg, Neptune, City of Madison, Fountain City, Queen of the Lakes, Gen Taylor, Mineral Rock, Wenona, Comet; barks Sardinia, Golden Harvest; brigs Bay City, Banner, S C Walbridge; schrs Cornelia, Sumner, Orion, Planet, Republic, Star of Hope, Meridian No. 2, Thornton, Waurecan, Flight, J S Newhouse, Adriatic, Storm Spirit, L Case, Spy, J Rice, H L Whitman, Shook, Bermuda, A C Morey.

DOWN—Str Illinois; props Iron City, Potomac, Buffalo, Free State, Dunkirk, Cleveland; barks R G Winslow, Major Anderson, Naomi; brigs Liverpool, Oleander, Fox; schrs Sweepstakes, W B Hibbard, Dxchange.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride, in Freeport June 26th, by Rev. David Teed, Mr. JAMES H. STAVER and Miss AMELIA JEWELL, all of Freeport, Ill.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday evening, July 6th, CORA MASON, only daughter of John A. and Belle A. Bross, aged two years, seven months and four days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 11 South May street, this (Monday) afternoon at two o'clock.

In Pecatonica, Ill., July 5th, MARIAH S., wife of E. F. Gobel, and daughter of Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, of Chicago.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

The manager takes pleasure in announcing an engagement for the patronage of the public with the eminent artists,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
AND MRS. PERRIN, (FORMERLY MISS WOODBURY.)

MONDAY EVENING, July 8th, will be presented, for the first time this season, the Drama of,

WILLOW COPSE,

Which will be presented with the following excellent cast:

Luke Fielding .... Mr. C. W. Couldock.
Rose Fielding .... Mrs. Perrin.
Agusta .... Mr. McVicker.
Sir Richard Vaughan .... Mr. Myers.
Bill Staggers .... Mr. Dillon.
Lady Apsley .... Mrs. Marble.
Meg .... Mrs. Myers.

GRAND PAS DE DEUX BY THE GALE SISTERS.

To conclude with

M'VICKER AND DILLON AS BOX AND COX.

☞ In rehearsal an entirely new Drama of intense interest, entitled THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Mattoon, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago.

This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush and put in suitable condition for Pic Nic Parties. Stands for speakers, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Within the Grove is a Living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of beautiful level prairie, well adapted for Cricket and other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 3,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has unrivaled attractions.

Special trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

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FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

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Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power	$1,375
8 "	575	25 "	1,500
10 "	725	30 "	1,675
12 "	825	35 "	1,875
15 "	1,100	40 "	2,200

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information be obtained regarding them. Competent persons will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

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Post Office address Box 974.

PROCLAMATION!!

Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist

Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street,

WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN

PHOTOGRAPHS

For the LOW sum of

ONE DOLLAR,

DURING THE WAR.

ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Colored Photographs from $5 up.

IVORYTYPES,

The original style, and only safe method, take Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago.

ALBUMS,

For Card Photographs, just received. Also a very large stock of Gold Frames, bought at panic prices and will be sold low. As Mr. Fassett has just returned from New York, he is in possession of some new styles of the Photographic Art, the public may find to their advantage to avail themselves of. Gallery open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.

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J. C. RICHARDS,

BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at Letz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 14 Franklin street.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: [illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

J. T. CARTER,

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE,

231 South Water Street Chicago, Ill.

Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

GRINDSTONES!—500 tons Berea, Lake Huron and Flow Stones of all sizes for sale low. Assortments for shops carefully selected. THOMAS HALE, No. 2 North Wells street.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store for sale by NORTON, BOND & CO., No. 16 River street.

HAMS! HAMS!!

Sugar Cured Hams at .... 9 cents.
Sugar Cured Shoulders at .... 6 cents.

T. D. BOOTH, 239 South Clark street, And Chicago avenue, bet. Wells and Franklin streets.

250 Bbls REFINED SUGARS, Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, of standard quality, arriving and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, No. 1 Gold Chop, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H., Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & SOMERS.

SOMETHING NEW

AND

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS

STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND STILL GROWS

More and More Popular Every Day.

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

ST. LOUIS, July 19th, 1859.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third grey. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks there was not a grey hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying it two or three times a month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have conversed with people that have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, grey hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New York.

You are at liberty to publish this, or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1892, will be promptly answered.

Yours truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry County, Penn., June 7th, 1859.

PROF. WOOD.

DEAR SIR:—I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it. Although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. Being there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's Drug Store, and bought a bottle, and was then prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasant effect. I might also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now fifty years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it as I allow a few grey hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my head. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you. Yours, &c.,

H. B. EYTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 28th, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably grey and for almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days, a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using it, following directions as near as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I ever had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely from falling off, and is as soft and fine, and looks as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French shampooner. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effect of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old grey head.

Yours truly,
FREDERICK T. BUTLER.
Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

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J. H. REED & CO.
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SMITH & DWYER
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Army Equipments.

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A number of Ready-Made Grey Military Uniforms for one Company. JAS. MARKS & CO., No. 119 Lake street.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS,

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And so arranged that they may be formed into Tents.

KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES.

The above are newly invented equipments, and are furnished in large quantities to the Eastern Troops, being considered the best in use. PLAIN KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, CAMP BLANKETS, RUBBER CLOTH, CANTEENS, &c., may be had in any quantity at the very low Agency of JOHN E. IDESON & CO., 114 Randolph Street, Kingsbury Block.

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We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C.,

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE.

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 30 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.

☞ All inquiries promptly answered.

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Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

WALLACE & HOLMES,

(FORMERLY JOHN S. WALLACE.)

Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of Hard and Soft Wood,

LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission business, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or at retail. ☞ Office and Yard on the corner of 12th and Grove streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Drawer 6111.

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Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Wood Mouldings, Door Jambs and Architraves of any design, in all its branches, Scroll Sawing and Cornice Brackets; a variety of patterns; Octagon and four sided Posts and Newels on hand; also made to order. Balusters and Rail Brackets, Planing and Matching and Rip-sawing done to order in the best manner at the shortest notice; Fence Pickets. Particular attention given to filling orders from the country for any and all kinds of Dressed Lumber filled with dispatch, and at the lowest market price. Your attention is invited to my large stock of doors, sash and blinds. My motto is—"Quick sales and small profits."

Agent for WM. B. HILL'S justly celebrated

GOVERNING VALVES,

For Steam Engines, warranted to regulate the speed of the engine perfectly, under any and all circumstances. Send for Circulars. Post Office Box 4253.

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1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

Time and Insurance Saved

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Reliable and ample arrangements are made for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds by this route by first-class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS, from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and thence by Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

Time and Insurance will be less by this route than by any other Line,

As the entire distance and danger of navigating the "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to W. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn sts.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery.—Nelson Beardsley vs. Ann C. Seelye, Ann Eliza Seelye, and Simeon B. [illegible]—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a Decretal Order entered in the above entitled cause on the second day of July, A. D. 1861, I, [illegible] Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on TUESDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of July, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House of Cook County, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, all those certain pieces or parcels of land in said decree described as follows, to-wit: [illegible] ... to sale at Chicago, Illinois containing forty acres in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, or so much of said premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due to said complainant under said decree, with costs of sale; together with the Master's commissions, and disbursements on said sale.

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, July 2d, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. Isaac Cook vs. T. Bay, Daniel T. Wood, Loren G. Butler, Mark Dodge, F. H. Bigelow and John B. Bay, executors of the last will and testament of Henry B. Bay, deceased.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Loren G. Butler and F. H. Bigelow, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, Notice is hereby given to the said Loren G. Butler and F. H. Bigelow, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of May, 1861, and that a summons has issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Loren G. Butler and F. H. Bigelow, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
BURGESS & BOOR, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s. s.—Circuit Court of Cook County, July Term 1861. Lucinda King vs. Charles S. King.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Charles S. King, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Charles S. King, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 22d day of June, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of July next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Charles S. King, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of July, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
H. B. STEVENS, Compl't's Sol'r.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, as Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March [illegible], 1856, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1856, in Book [illegible] of Deeds, page [illegible], in and by which said deed, said Maclay and wife conveyed to said Arnold, as trustee, the following described premises in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: ... north forty-nine feet on Clark street by subject to a certain deed of trust ... said premises being subject to a certain mortgage ... bond bearing even date with said deed ... ten per cent per annum ... thirty days after the same should become due ... then it should be lawful for said Edward H. Arnold ... at public vendue ... at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, at ten o'clock, on Monday, August 12th, A. D. 1861 ... the rights and equity of redemption of said Maclay and Margaret Maclay.

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.
DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Chas. Kunz will attend to the cleaning of privies, removing of dead animals, and the like business. Orders directed to CHAS. KUNZ, Chicago, Box 4149, will receive prompt attention.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron, from the celebrated Missouri Furnaces, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Missouri Pig Iron ... at Paris payment. EBERLY, LAWRENCE & [illegible] ... 1st and 2d South [illegible]

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND W[EEKLY]

Office, No. 51 Clark Str[eet]

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Chicago Tribu[ne]

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1861.

☞ *The material for the work (of putting down the rebellion) is abundant; it needs the hand of legislation, and the ... of the Executive to give it practical e[f]ficiency.*—OLD ABE.

CONGRESS.

The House has adopted a resolu[tion] declaring that as this is an extra[ordinary session of] Congress no measure shall be co[nsidered] except such as bear directly up[on the] great questions which called it t[ogether], all other matters that may arise t[o be re]ferred to the regular session, with ... [Sen]ate. A rigid observance of th[is rule,] which we doubt not the Senate wil[l adopt,] will enable Congress to adjourn [in a few] days. Speaker Grow announced the Committees, yesterday, and so f[ar as our] imperfect report enables us to ju[dge, he] has shown admirable good sense [in his] selections.

NO BATTLE YET.

At latest accounts, Gen. Patterson's entire force was well entrenched around Martinsburg, Va., where D... day's battery and some other detach[ments] had joined it. The six regiment[s] from Washington had passed th[rough] Baltimore, and are probably arri[ved on] the scene of action by this [time]. Gen. Patterson's force is fully eq[ual to] 25,000, while Johnston has no more [than] 20,000, it is said, at Bunker Hill, [some] miles distant, where he is preparing [for] battle. There had been no engagement, [or] anything more exciting than guerill[a fi]re, between scouting parties. It [may be] long before Gen. Patterson closes [with] the rebels, and then there will be ... a foot-race. Nothing is said [of] McClellan's movements, but he m[ay] ...

The movement of all our other [troops] across the Potomac, at Washing[ton, is] contemplated, but military censor[ship] [of] the storm,—one or both—render [dis]patches quite unsatisfactory on th[ese] important points.

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS.

It appears, from the copious ... which we publish elsewhere of [Gener]al Patterson's victory at Hain[es' Farm,] Va., that the hardest fighting was d[one by] the First Wisconsin Regiment, who ... through this city some weeks a[go and] made with so much *eclat*. Inde[ed the] battle was fought entirely by the W[iscon]sin boys and one Pennsylvania re[giment,] who forded the Potomac with their ... on, while the remainder of the d[ivision] stripped off their unmentionables [to ac]complish the passage. The other [Penn]sylvanians, however, were excus[ed for] being thus careful of their shoddy, [as they] doubtless feared the action of th[e water] on their uniforms.

COTTON.

Two hundred car loads of cott[on have] passed through Indianapolis wit[hin the] past week, bound to eastern ports. ... Mr. G. C. Memminger, Secretary [of Jeff] Davis's Treasury? Where is th[e] cotton police?

THE CITY ATTORNESHIP.

The select committee of the Co[uncil, to] whom was referred the matter of th[e] duties devolving upon the City [Attorney,] have made a report, accompa[nied by] an ordinance, published herewith, [a]mending the election, by the Boar[d of Al]dermen, of a *Corporation Counsel*, [who,] with the Comptroller in taking ca[re of] the higher legal proceedings insti[tuted by] or against the city. The City A[ttorney] proper, by the terms of the prop[osed or]dinance, is to have charge of all [cases] arising in the Police Court and bef[ore Jus]tices of the Peace, at a salary o[f] ... per annum and a certain portion of ... collected and fines recovered. ... poration Counsel is to take charg[e of all] business in the Courts of record, ... give legal advice to the Mayor, Com[mon] Council and Committees, and (we p[resume)] the Board of Public Works, at a s[alary of] $3,000 per annum. The report ... the expense of employing addition[al coun]sel to assist the City Attorney in ... cases, or in an excess of busines[s, which] before, has brought the whole cost [of legal] services to the city to somethi[ng like] $4,000 annually. A saving of $60[0 is] proposed to be effected in salary o[f the one] alone, while it is hoped that a mu[ch greater] saving may be effected in the more ... and reliable service of a first rat[e lawyer.] Might not a further saving of $1,0[00 be ef]fected, by fixing the salary at $2,0[00, with]out hazarding the interests of the [city?]

Proceedings in Congress.

The first day's proceedings in the [House of] Representatives lacked fullness in ... interesting particulars, as reported ... graph. It now appears that there wa[s but one] ballot for Speaker—though really ... two ballots rolled into one; for at ... the first call of the House, and ... tellers had time to announce ... Mr. Blair withdrew his name, and hi[s friends] changed their votes to Mr. Gro[w, who was elected] him on the spot. The records of ... show, therefore, only the single ... amended) by which an election was ...

The House sustained the action of ... in putting the names of William ... of Virginia, Andrew J. Thayer of O[regon,] Samuel G. Daily of Nebraska upo[n the roll,] and all these were sworn in. The ... the case was discussed somewhat ... of good feeling, however, seem[ed to pre]vail among the Republicans, after the ... Speaker had been safely passed. ... let the whole matter stand, subject ... revision by the Committee on ... and as is the procedent establish[ed in the] Oregon case, which was the wors[e, ...] three, the Members rightly conclu[ded] while an era of revolution was up[on us,] opportunity offered to send the " ... Democracy into mourning was too g[ood to lose.] The five Representatives from ... including Charles H. Upton (of ...) a few hundred votes in the ... District were also let in under a s... position.

The Tory Element in New E[ngland.]

The New Hampshire Legislature ... a war fund of one million dollars, ... by the Governor and Council at th... tion, in rendering assistance to th... Government, bonds to be issued be[aring] ... semi-annual interest. The ... voted solid against the measure— ... House and 2 in the Senate. Some o[f them] ... of them denounced it, declarin[g it] unjust, cruel and tyrannical, and ... right ought not to be and could no[t be] granted." The rank and file fall in ... themselves under the subterfuge o[f] ... that a half million would be ... if the Republicans must saddle[d] ... such a debt. There was not o[ne] ... opposition willing to vote any ... The *Patriot* (Pierce's paper), ... *Standard*, (Edmund Burke's paper,) ... to conceal their opposition to ... while the former deals in pro... the latter indulges in ... The editor of the Portland ... is forced to confess, ... observation, that these papers ... a party in the old Granite State ... needs boldness to make it ... as it is now the correct ... Patriot's ... policy. ... a greater or less extent, the ... to be ...